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Wednesday, February 21, 1973
Phalguna 2, 1894 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, February 21, 1973/Phal-guna, 2, 1894 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

A.I.R. and T.V. Stations in 1973-74

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*21. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the steps his Ministry is likely to take to make available to still larger sections of the people the media of radio and television in the current and next plan;

(b) how many more AIR Stations and Television Centres are likely to be set up in the financial year 1973-74 and during the current Five Year Plan and where; and

(c) the sum of money required and actually earmarked for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) On completion of projects included in the current plan, radio broadcast coverage will become available to at least 80 per cent of population in each state. In the Fifth Plan, it is proposed to set up more radio stations to extend the coverage to areas hitherto uncovered. As regards TV, after implementation of the current Plan schemes, the coverage

is expected to be about 17 per cent by population. During the Fifth Plan, it is proposed to raise this figure to about 45 per cent.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1189/73.]

(c) The total approved outlay on the Fourth Plan is about Rs. 63.00 crores out of which a sum of Rs. 40.00 crores is earmarked for expenditure during the Plan period. The proposals for the Fifth Plan are under finalization.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: The hon. Minister says that radio broadcast coverage will become available to 80 per cent of the population. I would like to know what is the progress in the present Plan and the last Plan.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): The progress is satisfactory. I think, we will be able to achieve 80 per cent target that we have indicated in the Fourth Plan. About the Fifth Plan, of course, our approach is to cover the entire population.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA: May I know whether with any foreign collaboration any coverage is being done by the Government?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: There is no collaboration with any foreign country in this matter. We are doing it entirely on our own. I do not think any foreign companies come into the picture at all.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: May I know by what time 80 per cent population will be covered? That is an important factor.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: By the end of the Fourth Plan, 80 per cent will be covered.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: In reply to an earlier Question, the hon. Minister had said that All India Radio stations at Jaipur and in Orissa would be upgraded in 1973-74. I do not find any mention of that in the statement. May I know the reason for that?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: In the statement the names of only those places are given where new stations are being built up. So far as upgrading is concerned, our approach is to upgrade all the ancillary stations during the current year.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने जो स्टेटमेंट रखा है, उस में चौथी योजना में जिन स्थानों पर टेलीविजन केन्द्र और रेडियो स्टेशन चालू होने वाले हैं, उन के नाम दिए गए हैं। उसमें मध्य प्रदेश के किसी स्थान का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या चौथी योजना में टेलीविजन और रेडियो स्टेशनों का विस्तार करने के लिए कोई स्थान चुने गए हैं।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: It is a long statement, State by State, and if you permit me, I can give the details to the hon. Member. In Madhya Pradesh, we are taking up Ambikapur, Chhatarpur, Gwalior, Indore, Jagdalpur, Raipur and Rewa.

SHRI MD. JAMILURRAHMAN: I would like to know from the hon. Minister, keeping in view the importance of the district of Purnea in its agricultural development as well as its nearness to Nepal and Bangladesh, whether a radio station either medium or big one is possible in the district of Purnea and, further, I would like to know whether there has been any correspondence in this regard for establishing a radio station at Purnea.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: This is a suggestion for action which I will keep in mind.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने मध्य प्रदेश में टेलीविजन केन्द्र स्थापित करने के बारे में पूछा है, परन्तु मंत्री, महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है, वह रेडियो स्टेशन खोलने के बारे में है।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I thought my hon. friend wanted to know about radio. So far as T.V. is concerned, in the Fifth Plan we are trying to cover every State Capitals to start with, boosters and relay stations. Because the Fifth Plan has not yet been finalised by the Planning Commission, the details cannot be given. The names of only those schemes which are being undertaken this year i.e., the last year of the Fourth Plan, are given in the statement.

श्रीमती सरोहराबाई राय : क्या मंत्री, महोदय सागर, मध्य प्रदेश, में रेडियो स्टेशन खोलने जा रहे हैं, यदि नहीं, तो इस का क्या कारण है ?

श्री आइ० के० गुजराल : सागर में रेडियो स्टेशन बनाने की कोई प्रोजेक्ट नहीं है, क्योंकि इस वक्त जितने रेडियो स्टेशन हैं, सागर उन से कवर्ड है और वहाँ पर उन की आवाज पहुँच जाती है।

श्रीमती सरोहराबाई राय : उन की आवाज नहीं पहुँचती है ? (व्यवधान)

श्री आइ० के० गुजराल : अगर ऐसी कोई शिकायत है, तो मैं देखने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

Tyre Factory in Public Sector

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*22. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SHARMA:

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal under the consideration of Government to set up a tyre factory in the public sector has made any progress;

(b) if so, the time by which the factory will be set up; and

(c) whether the tyres and tubes produced by the factory in public sector will be cheaper than those produced in private sector?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The N.I.D.C. have been entrusted with the work of preparing a feasibility report for the setting up of a Central Public Sector Unit for the manufacture of Automobile Tyres and Tubes with a capacity of one million Nos. each. They have also been requested to explore the possibility of obtaining suitable know-how for the proposed public sector project. As only the feasibility study has just been taken on hand it is premature to suggest the time by which the factory will be set up as also the price of the products.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : मंत्री महोदय के जवाब से ऐसा लगता है कि फीजिविलिटी के लिए स्टडी का काम शुरू हुआ है।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि फीजिविलिटी स्टडी की रिपोर्ट कब तक प्राप्त हो जायेगी और क्या उस के लिए कोई टाइम निर्धारित किया गया है।

इस वक्त देश में टायर और ट्यूब की कमी है, जिस के कारण वे मिलते नहीं हैं, और अगर मिलते हैं तो ब्लैक में मिलते हैं और उन की कीमतें बहुत बढ़ती जा रही हैं। क्या उस पर भी कोई नियंत्रण करने का सरकार का इरादा है ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): The feasibility report may be available within the next few months.

As far as shortage is concerned, the shortage is only with reference to truck tyres and bus tyres. For that we are trying to improve the production and a small import is also being contemplated.

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : 1971 में यह निश्चित हुआ था कि पब्लिक सैक्टर में टायर-ट्यूब की एक फैक्टरी बनेगी। उस के दो बरस बाद आज यह बताया गया है कि इस की स्टडी प्रारम्भ हुई है। मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बताया है कि जो शाटज है, वह बड़े व्हीकलज, ट्रक्स, बसों और ट्रैक्टरों के टायर-ट्यूबों की है। पचास हजार ट्रेक्टर इम्पोर्ट किए जा रहे हैं और हर साल दस प्रतिशत मांग बढ़ती जा रही है। मैं यह जनना चाहती हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय टायर-ट्यूबों की इस मांग को कैसे पूरा करेंगे-इम्पोर्ट के द्वारा पूरा करेंगे, या सेल्फ-रेलायंस के द्वारा। टायर उद्योग ने साफ कहा है कि हमारे पास इम्पोर्ट सब्स्टीट्यूशन नहीं है। हमें इस के कम्पोंनेंट भी नहीं मिलते।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : आप भाषण मत दीजिए, सबाल पूछिए।

श्रीमती सावित्री श्याम : बस, मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि यह जो आवश्यकता की पूर्ति होगी यह इम्पोर्ट के द्वारा होगी या किसी उद्योग धंधे से, किस प्रकार उसे पूरा करेंगे ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: While the present production capacity is round about 4-5 million units—as a matter of fact, the production is at the level of 5 million units—we have further given letters of intent and licences to the extent of about another five million units and, therefore, it should be possible to meet the increasing demand by indigenous production and not by imports.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Now, the Government is contemplating starting a public sector tyre factory but I understand the Government has given licences to six parties in the private sector to establish tyre factories. I want to know whether this proposal of the Government is besides the private sector factories or it will only be a public sector enterprise.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The hon. Member's figures are not correct. Eleven letters of intent have been issued to private parties and six letters of intent have been issued to State Government undertakings. So, on the whole, it is 17. This one million unit will be in addition to the letters of intent which have already been issued.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: May I know at the present moment how many of these tyre factories manufacturing truck tyres and giant tyres are managed by Indians and how many are under the management of the foreigners and of the eleven letters of intent that have been issued to the private sector companies, how many of them are Indians and how many are foreigners?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: As far as the issue of letters of intent are concerned, all of them are Indian companies. The other six are State Government undertakings and of the already existing units, I think, three have a foreign majority holding and others are mainly Indian companies.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: There is not a single Indian company which is manufacturing giant tyres. I asked for the truck tyres and giant tyres manufacturing units and not other units.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I agree, the Dunlops is the main producer of these big tyres. But, now we are asking the other companies also to diversify and produce these tyres also.

Dispersal of Industries in Backward Regions

2. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether the 21st Annual seminar on Planning for the Next Decade has recommended some steps for discouraging the rural migration to big urban centres, and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to consider the question of taking steps for the dispersal of industries in the backward regions of the country in pursuance of the views expressed at the seminar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the 21st Annual Seminar on "Planning for the Next Decade" which was convened by the Institute of Town Planners INDIA, a professional body, have not been received in the Planning Commission. However, balanced development of different parts of the country, extension of the benefits of economic progress to the less developed regions and widespread diffusion of industry are among the major long-term aims of planned development. The objective of attainment of balanced regional development has also been stressed in the Planning Commission document "Approach to the Fifth Plan—1974-79", copies of which have been placed on the Table of the House.

श्री राजबेव सिंह : रूरल माइग्रेशन बड़े एलामिंग स्कूल पर है, यह 1961 की सेन्सस रिपोर्ट से साफ जाहिर है जिस में लिखा है कि मेल पापुलेशन फीमेल पापुलेशन से बड़े शहरों में ज्यादा है और रूरल एरियाज में कम है। यह साफ जाहिर करता है कि गांवों के नौजवान रोजी रोटी की तलाश में बड़ी तेजी के साथ शहरों की तरफ भाग रहे हैं। जमीन पर ज्यादा प्रेशर और ट्रेडेशनल इंडस्ट्री का गांवों में खत्म होना, इन दो वजहों से लोग बड़ी तेजी से शहरों की तरफ भाग रहे हैं। इस कांटेक्ट में हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि What is being done to discourage the rural migration?

बिल्कुल साफ स्पेसिफिक जवाब हम चाहते हैं।

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Government is aware of migration from rural areas to the urban areas. There are certain specific measures which have been taken by the Government. Firstly, public sector undertakings are being established in those less-developed areas. Secondly, industrial licensing is also taken care of, so that industries like textiles, sugar and other industries also could be established in these rural areas. Thirdly, steel and cement are made available at the same price, at the rail-heads, so that it is possible for them to diversify their industries. Fourthly, industrial careers and Industrial Estates are being created by the State Governments in the industrially backward areas, particularly in the rural areas. We have identified 225 districts as industrially backward districts. Concessional finance is being made available and various facilities offered to them and ten per cent subsidy is given by way of straight grant also. In respect of investment, in respect of rural electrification, various facilities are being offered, so that they may diversify their industries.

श्री राजबेव सिंह : शब्दों के जाल में कहा जा रहा है कि इंडस्ट्रियली बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स और एकोनामिकली बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स दोनों दो कैटेगरीज हैं। हमें कन्फ्यूज किया जाता है। तो मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार और प्लानिंग कमीशन इंडस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री को यह रेकमंड करेगा कि पांच साल तक जो इंडस्ट्रियली डेवलपड एरियाज हैं वहां के लिए कोई लाइसेंस न दे कर सिर्फ बैकवर्ड एरियाज के लिए लाइसेंस दिए जायेंगे?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: A balanced approach will have to be taken. We cannot retard the progress of industrial development and at the same time we shall have to lay emphasis so that there is diversification of industries. That will be our endeavour.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is Government aware of the fact that for the effective dispersal of industries in backward regions of the country it is very necessary to provide the infrastructure in the form of communication and railways and if so, will the Government see that some of the announcements made by Prime Minister regarding West Coast Konkan Railway and other railways in the backward regions of Maharashtra are implemented without keeping them on the shelves of the Railway Board or the Planning Commission?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: While presenting the Railway Budget, the hon. Railway Minister has made it very clear that these projects are under the active consideration of the Government.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I want a clarification. My question has not been answered properly. Yesterday the Railway Minister said we will discuss it with Finance Ministry. That is all.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: He was very clear about it. I was here; I was listening to the Railway Minister. They are under active consideration.

MR. SPEAKER: Anyway, it is a good suggestion. On behalf of the Minister, you take it as a suggestion for action, to be conveyed to the Minister concerned.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: About infra-structure, Sir, whenever we ask for dispersal of industries to backward areas, it is said quite often that it is not possible because the infra-structure is just not available. It is said, such a thing is not available and there is no industrial unit there. This being the position, how is the Government proposing to resolve this dispute?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: We are discussing with the State Governments with regard to the Fifth Five-year Plan how we can help the State Governments to establish industrial estates to carry these infra-structures to the rural areas.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: He has referred to the importance of the industrialisation of backward areas about which we are grateful to the hon. Minister. Is it a fact that during the last 2 years the credit deposit ratio of the nationalised banks has not shown any improvement in backward areas particular in the sector of industry?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Yes, that is very much true. The hon. Finance Minister has taken note of it. He has also passed on the requisite instructions to the nationalised banks.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: May I know the average *per capita* income in these 225 districts, and how it compares with the national average *per capita* income? May I also know how many licences have been granted in these backward areas during the course of the last two years, because

we have heard so much about eradicating the differences between the backward areas and developed areas?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I would like to have notice of the question.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: How do they know that these areas are backward areas, if they are not able to tell us the average *per capita* income in these districts?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: He has put too wide a question. I think he should give notice of the question.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This is the basic on which an area is considered to be a backward area, namely the average *per capita* income is very small. Further, he has not also been able to tell us the number of licences that have been granted.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I have said that I require notice of this question, because he wants to know the *per capita* income of all these 225 districts. It is very difficult to give this information just now. The hon. Member is aware that these are the areas where the income is below the national *per capita* income average.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: But what is the average *per capita* income in these districts?

श्री सरजू पांडेय : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ—उन्होंने अभी कहा है कि लगभग 200 से ज्यादा पिछड़े जिले पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में डवेलपमेंट के लिए रह गए हैं, उन को केन्द्र से पैसा मिलेगा। लेकिन मुझे पता चला है कि सुबों में कुछ खास जिलों को डवेलपमेंट के लिए चुना गया है, जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश में बलिया, झांसी और एक और जिले को लिया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस का क्राइटेरिया क्या है, क्या यह सही है कि यह फैसला राजनीतिक दाव के कारण होती है, जो झगड़ा करते हैं उन का काम हो जाता है और दूसरों को नहीं चना जाता है। उत्तर प्रदेश में इन तीन जिलों

को चुनने की क्या कसौटी है, जब कि वहाँ 36 जिले हैं ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA There is some confusion, it seems. We have selected or identified the industrially backward districts in all the States, and out of these industrially backward districts, that is, districts like Jhansi and Ballia have been selected for ten per cent subsidy. We had requested the State Governments to take the decision and they have taken the decision.

SHRI VASANT SATHI In view of the fact that the rural employment potential is in the consumer goods industries what are the positive steps proposed to be taken by Government to see that these consumer goods industries are located in the rural areas, in order to prevent migration to the urban areas and to see that these consumer goods industries are located in the rural areas, in order to prevent migration to the urban areas and to see that they are not concentrated in the urban areas like Bombay by having the twin city? I would like to know the specific relevance of the twin city to the question of diversification and dispersal of industries.

SHRI PILOO MODY He is asking for a reversal of the socialistic policy.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA So far as the problem of the twin city is concerned, memorandum is being examined in the Planning Commission. So far, the proposal has not come to the Planning Commission nor have we given any approval to it.

Regarding the establishment of the consumer industries in the rural areas, while discussing our Fifth Five Year Plan with the State Government, it shall be our endeavour to see that these consumer industries are established or diversified in the rural areas.

SHRI PILOO MODY A pious hope.

Production of Cinema Carbon by the foreign firm beyond the Capacity

24 **SHRI N. K. SANGHI**, Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether contrary to a high-level decision fixing a capacity ceiling on the manufacture of cinema carbons by the individual manufacturers, a certain foreign firm had been allowed to double the limit and to import capital goods worth Rs. 27 lakh at the cost of the indigenous manufacturers who were to employ the know-how developed by the National Physical Laboratory,

(b) whether the CSIR took strong objection to the capacity expansion being allowed to the firm; and

(c) whether some of the indigenous entrepreneurs while applying for licences indicated their import requirements as half of what was allowed to the foreign firm?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4190/73.]

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: In view of the answer given by the hon. Minister that import licence for capital goods for a value of Rs. 27.2 lakhs had been given to the Union Carbides, and then they Union Carbides, and then they came in for approval of 6 million pairs of carbon in 1962, may I know whether this matter was examined that they got import licence for a much bigger capacity than they were originally given, compared to the other licences given at that time?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): In 1961, when Union Carbide was given this licence,

there was no other applicant. It was only subsequently that other applicants came. In 1962, with the same machinery, perhaps by working another shift, they wanted to have the production raised to the 6 million level. This was finalised in 1963. Since then, they have been producing at this level. Therefore, there is no question of examining it at this stage after 10 years.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI: The hon. Minister has said that the CSIR has not raised any objection. May I know if the CSIR had not insisted that part of the production should have been exported by Union Carbide? If so, have they exported any of this and has there been any control maintained on pricing by Union Carbide? The prices have been continuously increasing in the country in the last ten years.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The hon. member perhaps is referring to the subsequent developments. In 1962-63 when increase in production to the level of 6 million was granted, there was no question of CSIR objection. Later on, there was an indigenous know how developed for this purpose. Therefore, CSIR insisted that future licensing will have to be with reference to the indigenous knowhow. That has been taken note of. But unfortunately, in spite of the letters of intent given to various parties on the basis of the indigenous knowhow, no unit has come up yet for production. This is the real difficulty.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: Is it a fact that Union Carbide has stopped production of low intensity carbon since March 1970 resulting in our having to import low intensity carbon worth Rs. 10-12 lakhs per month? They have increased the capacity rather for production of high intensity carbon to more than their licensed capacity from 6 million to 9 million, thus dumping the country with high intensity carbon so that new companies

cannot come up. The CSIR has also recently given a report against it. What steps have Government taken against the officials who have allowed this lapse by way of breach of rules on the part of the company?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: No doubt Union Carbide have applied to increase their capacity further to 9 million units. That has not been granted. With regard to the increase of 3 million, we are insisting that it should be in the low intensity carbon area rather than in the high intensity carbon area, so that in the area of high intensity carbon production any increase in the production could take place in the new units. Therefore, there is no question of allowing them to have increased production of high intensity carbon units. But we will insist that they go to the more difficult areas for expansion. We are taking care of this so that the new unit will be able to take advantage of the less sophisticated areas of production.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: This is not the answer to my question. I said Union Carbide have stopped production of low intensity carbon in 1970 resulting in the country having to import low intensity carbon worth Rs. 10-12 lakhs per month.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: That is what I answered. We are insisting that any further expansion in production will have to be in the low intensity carbon area.

DR. MAHIPATRAY MEHTA: What action has been taken against the officers for this lapse on the part of the company?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: There is no question of any action against officers in this, for any lapse on the part of Union Carbide.

Schemes for areas with possibilities of rapid industrial growth

*26. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Districts or areas with possibilities of rapid industrial growth have been identified;

(b) if so, the names of the Districts and areas; and

(c) whether there are any schemes to utilise the potential of rapid industrial growth at these places?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ZIAUR RAHMAN ANSARI): (a) to (c). Government have identified industrially backward areas and applied special incentive Schemes to them. These Districts/areas offer possibilities of industrial growth in due course. No special effort has been made nor Schemes prepared for identifying areas with possibilities of rapid industrial growth and industrial programmes therein.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Sir questions (a) to (c) did not mention anything about the industrially backward areas, but the answer has imported the words, "industrially backward areas". Now, out of 225 districts which are identified as industrially backward areas or districts, only a few of them have been classified as industrially very backward, numbering not more than about 35 to 40. May I know whether any finer distinction between very backward and the backward has been made and, if so, what is the basis of this distinction between the very backward and the backward?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): We have identified 225

districts as backward. Out of these, certain number of districts have been made entitled to 10 per cent subsidy by grants. This is the only distinction made. Naturally, in selecting these districts, the State Governments have taken care to see that they are more backward than the other areas. That is the only criterion on which this has gone.

SHRI B. V. NAIK. In respect of these particular districts numbering about 35 or 40 in the country as a whole, the amount of incentive that has been given is as much as the total amount of about Rs. 5 lakhs of outright capital subsidy, which is a substantial amount of incentive over and above the backward. Will it be possible to bring all the backward districts, without making this finer distinction or hair-splitting distinction, into the category of the very backward ones?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM. That is a suggestion for action, and certainly it does not arise out of the question which the hon. Member has put

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH In spite of the many incentives offered to the backward districts like Rayalaseema, from the beginning of the announcement of incentives by the Government no industry worth the name has been located in that area, in spite of the fact that that area has got vast mineral potentialities. Therefore may I know from the hon. Minister what is the reason, and whether there is any obstruction by the bureaucracy or whether the industrialists or somebody are not able to start industries? May I know from the hon. Minister what is the reason for this?

SHRI PILOO MODY. I can answer that question. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you: when you come to this side you can answer.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: It is not only in Rayalaseema but even in the other districts of Andhra Pradesh or other districts of other States that the progress made under this scheme is not very encouraging. Therefore, we are looking into the whole question as to how to deal with this problem of backward areas.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: The hon. Member has conceded in a way that the development in these regions is not up to the mark. In view of this, may I ask the hon. Minister whether it is desirable to identify certain industries which are conducive for rapid growth in certain areas and reserve those areas for them? Secondly, may I know whether the Government will see that they themselves will establish certain industries in these regions where the private parties are not forthcoming?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: One way of dealing with the problem of these backward areas will have to be on the basis of an intensive survey of these districts and trying to find out what are the natural resources available in that area and what sort of development could take place. For that purpose we have a pilot project, and we have taken up one district in Andhra Pradesh and a scientist team has been put on this for the purpose of making a survey and making recommendations with regard to the possibilities of development. Just now a preliminary report has been prepared and when we look at it perhaps this approach may yield better results than merely asking the industrialists to go and establish industries there without telling them what are the natural resources available and what sort of industries could be started there.

MR. SPEAKER: You do not come from a backward area, Mr. Mody.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I do; my district is one of the 35. Can I now ask

my question? Since the hon. Minister could not answer Mr. Venkatasubalah's question, I would like to know from him whether he is aware of the fact that the so-called backward districts, 35 are not making any progress inspite of the subsidies given by the Government because there is no infrastructure in those areas? The subsidy that is given is not sufficient to make up for the lack of infrastructure not only in the matter of services and utilities required but also in the form of distribution once a product is made? Therefore would the Government consider making the subsidy realistic enough to overcome the handicaps of the poor infrastructure and the distribution system?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We requested the State Governments to improve the infrastructure in those areas so that the industries may come up there. The amounts cannot be paid to the private industrialists to build up the infrastructure.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The Minister has completely misunderstood what I said. The subsidy was not adequate to cover the absence of infrastructure, or rather the facilities that the infrastructure does not provide has to be made up by the entrepreneur and therefore if they were to improve the subsidy it would be possible for them to develop those areas.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I have correctly understood the hon. Member, who wants to increase the subsidy to such an extent that industrialists may be able to develop the infrastructure. That is not the policy of the Government.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: In reply to many hon. Members the hon. Minister has said that many incentives had been offered for putting up industries in backward areas but so far very few industries had gone to the backward areas. May I know from the hon. Minister whether without providing

transport and communication it is possible to locate industries in backward areas? If not what steps are taken to provide quick transport and communication to these areas?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM. This is the point which the hon. Member made. The infrastructure is the road and other communication systems. We are asking the State Governments to improve them but the picture is not so bleak. About 1,500 and odd applications have come from the backward areas and about 350 have been disposed of, others are being looked into. Still these have come only from a few States, not from all the States. That is the only difficulty.

New Licences for expansion of Cement Units in States

*27. **SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have issued new licences for the expansion of Cement Units in view of the requirements of Cement in the country; and

(b) the broad outlines of the decisions taken by Government for setting up Cement industries, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Subject to availability of the main raw material viz., cement grade limestone, it is open to any interested entrepreneur to set up a cement plant anywhere in the Country. Each application for a licence is considered on merits with reference to its economic viability, demand and consumption in the area, location, etc. A statement showing the new capacity approved statewide so far is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4191/73.]

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: In this context, I would like to ask according to the statement that has been given to us, there have been some licences granted to the State of M.P. It is obvious from the statement that all these licences have been given to areas which are already comparatively well developed. It is also well-known that most of M.P.'s north-eastern part has got sufficient quantities of cement quality limestone. Those areas which are backward and which have limestone have not been given licence, according to this statement. May I request the Government to consider using the licensing policy for developing backward areas for putting up cement plants in regions where cement-grade limestone is available in the backward regions?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): A licence can be given only on an application. If no application is made with reference to these areas, we cannot give licences to them. If there are areas where lime stone is available and no applications are coming from the private sector, certainly, we can ask the Cement Corporation of India to look into it, make an assessment of the availability and put in an application for that.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: In view of the scarcity of cement in the country that has led to black-marketing in the country, may I know from the hon. Minister what immediate steps are going to be taken to overcome scarcity and to stop black-marketing?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: We are giving licences to new units and we are identifying units which would go into production immediately. We are giving all the assistance possible. Unfortunately, it is not a question of capacity not being available now. We are unable to utilise the capacity because of the power scarcity in many parts of the country where cement plants are located. I have addressed

State Governments to give some priority to cement factories in view of the importance of cement for the building activity. I hope, it would be possible to get some priority so that production may be kept up.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: With regard to granting of licences for cement units in various States. I am going to categorise certain cement factories working in the country, particularly, the cement factories owned by Birlas in my constituency in Mysore State. We have been seeing all along that not only they are black-marketing in cement at the instance and connivance of their own agents who have been created for the purpose but they are also creating an artificial scarcity of cement in the country. They are abetting such selling of cement in black-market by their own agents in Mysore State. In spite of several complaints brought to the notice of this Ministry, no action has been taken so far. May I know whether the Government propose to take over such cement factories which is in the interest of our society? What is the reaction of the Government thereto?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I shall certainly look into the allegations made by the hon. Member.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY: In view of the cement plants developing their own lime-stone mines, it is likely that about 10,000 workers working in lime-stone mines on the border of Orissa and Bihar are likely to be declared surplus and go out of job. Will the Ministry consider establishing a cement plant in that area so that these workers are not thrown out of employment?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: This is a specific question. I would like to have notice for it.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: May I know what is the shortage of cement in the country? If there is no shortage, why are the prices soaring high? If there is shortage, may I know whether the

capacity is being fully utilised or not and, if not utilised, what action Government propose to take to fully utilise the capacity?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: As I explained, the difficulty is that there is power shortage now in many of the important States where cement plants are located. There is a power-cut to the extent of even 75 per cent. Therefore, the production of cement is very much affected. Unless we are able to utilise the capacity, naturally, the production will go down. We are trying to see how best to improve the situation.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB: May I know if it is a fact that licence was refused to Manipur and if so what is the reason for refusing a licence to start a cement factory?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: This is a specific question. The hon. Member may give notice of a separate question.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : जमा कि मंत्री जी ने कहा कि पावर शॉर्टेज की वजह से कहाँ सीमेंट फैक्टरी लगाने की सम्भावना होने लगे भी नहीं लगायी जा रही है। लेकिन मध्य प्रदेश ऐसा राज्य है जहाँ पावर शॉर्टेज नहीं है। मंदसौर जिला सीमेंट के लिये उपयुक्त माना गया है और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने घोषणा भी की थी कि सीमेंट कारखाना लगाया जायेगा। तो सीमेंट की स्थिति को देखते हुये वहाँ पर सीमेंट का कारखाना न लगाये जाने का क्या कारण है? वहाँ कारखाने की स्थापना कब तक होगी?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: This is also another specific question. If the hon. Member is interested, he may write to me and I will give the information.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:

May I know whether it is a fact that Government had inaugurated a new drive for the augmentation of the cement capacity in the country and in pursuance of that new drive, they had granted a large number of letters of intent and licences which have not been utilised, and if that is so, then we would like to know the reasons for the non-utilisation of the letters of intent and the licences which had been granted.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not think the hon. Member's assumption is correct. As a matter of fact, the licences or the letters of intent which have already been given are being pursued. There has been some difficulty with regard to the production of the machinery. We are also taking care of that. There might be some odd cases perhaps. . .

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: For how long they have been there?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I cannot offhand say how long they have been there. We are pursuing the letters of intent to see that they go into production as early as possible.

SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: It has been said that wherever limestone is available and no private entrepreneur is coming to mine out of limestone and cement, Government will set up a factory in the public sector. Is it a fact that in the district of Kangra there is limestone available and no private entrepreneur is coming forward to mine that, and if so, will Government set up a factory in the public sector in that region? It is a backward region.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: If the hon. Member gives me the details which area he is referring to, I will certainly look into it.

Increase in Crimes in the Country

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*28. **SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:**
SHRI DEVINDER SINGH
GARCHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent survey has shown an upward trend in the crime figures in the country and the capital has topped the list of crime-ridden cities;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the efforts being made to secure the poplace against lawlessness all over?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a). The crime statistics compiled by the Bureau of Police Research and Development for 1970 have shown an upward trend in the crime figures in the country.

The rate of crime per one lakh of population in Delhi in 1970 was 740.4 which was highest in the cities having a population of 10 lakhs and above.

(b) and (c). While no specific study about the reasons for this increase in crime figures has been conducted, such increase in crime would appear to be relatable among other things to the increase in stress and strain caused by increase in population, changes in socio-economic conditions, industrialisation, urbanisation etc.

Following steps have been taken to control the crime situation:—

(i) Modernisation of police forces by equipping them with greater scientific aids to investigation, by providing them with quicker communication facilities and by increasing their mobility;

- (ii) intensive patrolling of crime ridden areas, both urban as well as rural;
- (iii) increase vigilance in collection of intelligence about bad characters and criminals including special studies in regard to their *modus operandi*;
- (iv) regular beat patrol has been supplemented with patrol parties having wireless fitted vehicles for patrolling in bigger cities;
- (v) modernisation of crime detection methods; and
- (vi) improvement in methods of maintenance of crime records to facilitate better and quicker investigation.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE I want know from the Minister whether the rate of increase of crimes is far bigger than the rate of increase in the population and as the report prepared by the Bureau of Delhi Police Research has given the figures, is it correct that the rate of growth of crimes is far outstripping that of population? While the increase of population between 1960-70, they say, was 27.4 per cent, the incidence of crimes went up by 57.4 per cent. This increase is quite high and many heinous crimes are taking place like raping even in the University campus. so my question is: are there factors for one to conclude that the ruling party and the Government are encouraging anti-socials and criminals to serve their political purposes?

SHRI K. C. PANT: With regard to the growth between 1960-70, it is true that the population increased by 27.4 per cent and the cognisable crimes under the IPC by 57.4 per cent and the rate of crimes per one lakh of population increased by 23.63 per cent. This is so far as statistics are concerned.

These figures show in particular and if you look at the figures for 1969-70, it is particularly noticeable that the recording of crimes has gone up considerably. So, we have taken special care to see—in Delhi there has been a special drive—that all crimes are recorded and the object of it is to see that once we know the exact location, it will be easy to deal with them. In fact we are going to ask the Bureau which I have mentioned and it will go into this and in regard to Delhi, to go into the causes and make suggestions, concrete suggestions, apart from the steps we have already taken. I think the last part of the hon. Member's questions does not deserve a reply.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Why not you mention that liquor consumption is one of the factors for increase in crimes?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: My second question is

SHRI PHOO MODY: Does he deserve a second question? That I want to know

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Which are the States which top in the crime list?

AN HON. MEMBER: Uttar Pradesh.

ANOTHER HON. MEMBER: No.

SHRI K. C. PANT: The figures are given in the report. I do not know which States top the list. The question related to Delhi. But I am sure in Bengal the situation has improved in the last few months.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: That is what I wanted, whether in Bengal it has increased or decreased. My question is: which State is on the top?

SHRI K. C. PANT: The highest increase has been shown in U.P.

SHRI R. P. YADAV: May I know whether it is a fact that behind all these crimes some organized opposition parties are there and if so, what steps have the Government taken to curb them?

श्री हुकम चन्द कठवाय : क्या यह बात सही है कि जिन राज्यों में अपराध होते हैं, या अधिक होते उनमें अपराधियों को सरकार का संरक्षण होता है या मिनिस्टर्स का संरक्षण होता है ? उनका भी सीधा हाथ होता है और इसी कारण से अपराध अधिक होते हैं ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र शन्त : अलग-अलग राज्यों में अलग-अलग सरकारें रही हैं और हर एक को अपने अपने दल का अनुभव होगा ।

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: The hon Minister stated what are the measures which are taken and the measures which will be taken to prevent the crimes. May I know from the Minister whether he has taken steps to boost up the morale of the investigating officers and the police as a whole?

MR. SPEAKER: These are your own views about it. They always boost up. You should ask a question and not offer your views.

SHRI MUHAMMED KHUDA BUKHSH: Is the growth in crime relatable to the gradual and progressive impoverishment of those who are already below the poverty line?

SHRI K. C. PANT: The promise that they are getting poorer is not correct.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Who told you that?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Are you accepting his theory? You may say anything, you may draw your own inferences and conclusions, but the point

to remember is that these are general crimes. In Delhi, I have given figures about the cases of murder, about kidnapping, decoity, robbery and so on and house-breaking and ordinary thefts. Ordinary thefts is the largest, 17,000. House-breaking is 3,000. The number of poor people in this country is very large. In Delhi also it is so. It is not as though that is the reason for the crime. You must not get confused about it.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I want to know whether the economic offences like hoarding and blackmarketing are treated as crimes or not. I want to know whether they are included in this list or not. All of us in the House generally know which sections indulge in such crimes quite often. But, the Government is very slow in putting an end to these types of crimes because it is sympathetic to that section. There is a share of the booty and I can give you many instances. What action has been taken against some of these officers who indulge in these things? The landlords in their attempt to evict the tenants and agricultural labourers have resorted to murder, arson, etc., and this has happened in U.P. also. May I know whether they attempt to put an end to such sorts of crimes or not?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Cognisable crimes under IPC are there; these have also been listed in the statement; all these cases are covered. But, I cannot make a sweeping statement that no policeman is mixed up with any anti-social element. I will not say so. Whenever these things come to our notice we take action. The hon. Member knows a few cases. I will welcome him to let us know and to the extent possible, we will take action. He will understand that police matters, law and order are relating to the States. For Delhi of course, we are responsible. Otherwise, we can only function as an agency which tries to approach the States to take corrective action.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: What about the economic offences? May I know whether economic offences are treated as crimes or not?

श्री बी० पी० मोदी : मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में अपराध सबसे ज्यादा हैं। वहां या देश के किसी भी प्रदेश में जहां भी जरायम होते हैं उनका शिकार ज्यादा शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग ही होते हैं। क्या भारत सरकार विशेष व्यवस्था करेगी कि इनके ऊपर जो जुल्म होते हैं उन पर खास तौर से बिजिलेंस रखी जाये और भारत सरकार भी उनमें इन्टरफीयर करे क्योंकि सविधान में उनकी रक्षा की व्यवस्था की गई है। मैं चाड़े चार महीने तक बाहर रहा। मेरे क्षेत्र में दो शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की बार चौदह साल की लड़कियों के साथ बलात्कार हुआ लेकिन इसकी रिपोर्ट तक थाने में नहीं लिखी गयी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसके बारे में क्या आप विशेष व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : हाउस बेकिंग, आइडनरी थैपटन, डैकोयटी राबरोज, आदि जिस तरह के जरायम इसमें लिये हुये हैं वे सभी के ऊपर जुल्म होते हैं। लेकिन यह सही है कि देश में कभी-कभी इस तरह के हादसे होते हैं जिनमें शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट या ट्राइब्स पर अत्याचार होते हैं। हम जरूर प्रयत्न करेंगे और करते हैं कि इन केसिस में विशेष दिलचस्पी केन्द्र से भी लें।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Removal of Ban on Plebiscite Front of Kashmir

*25. **SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have removed the ban on the Plebiscite Front of Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIXIT): (a) and (b). The All Jammu and Kashmir Plebiscite Front was declared an unlawful association on the 12th January, 1971, under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. Under the provisions of that Act, a notification declaring an association as unlawful shall remain in force for a period of two years. Accordingly, the ban on the Front ended on the 11th January, 1973.

Meeting of National Development Council

*29. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:**
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Development Council met on 17th January, 1973; and

(b) if so, what were the subjects discussed and decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The National Development Council met on January 19 and 20, 1973 to consider the Planning Commission's Paper "Approach to the Fifth Plan" and gave its general approval to the approach document.

Proposal to levy cess on Industries for Research

*30. **SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:** Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to levy a cess on industries for research; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The proposal has been made by the National Committee on Science and Technology.

(b). Broadly, the R & D cess will cover all industrial units in the public and private sectors on a graded basis and will be allocated to them in a planned manner for the execution of priority scientific and technological tasks within the industry. The exact details of the Scheme are being worked out.

Plan expenditure during 1972-73 by Delhi Administration

*31. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount spent by the Delhi Administration in 1972-73 out of the total outlay allotted for the Plan Schemes during that year;

(b) if they failed to spend the amount allotted to them, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what are the Plan Schemes which have suffered due to the failure in spending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The actual expenditure for 1972-73 Annual Plan of the Union Territory of Delhi is not yet available. However, Delhi Administration have reported the anticipated expenditure of Rs. 48.02 crores as against the approved outlay of Rs. 41 crores (excluding Rs. 2 crores for Delhi Transport Corporation now being operated by the Ministry of Transport and Shipping).
3345 L.S.—3

(c) According to the information received from Delhi Administration, no significant schemes/programmes are likely to suffer for want of funds.

Nuclear Fusion Research in India

*32. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has taken the first major step in the field of their nuclear fusion research;

(b) whether the Indian scientists will take up a programme for the production of high temperature plasma with lasers to study fusion; and

(c) whether Neodymium Glass laser and another powerful laser "Carbon Dioxide Laser" have been developed?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) India has taken the first steps in the field of nuclear fusion research using lasers.

(b) Yes, once experimental feasibility has been established.

(c). Neodymium Glass and Carbon Dioxide lasers are under development at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre.

Diffusion of ownership of Newspapers

*33. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether no concrete steps have yet been taken to implement Government's decision regarding the diffusion of ownership of newspapers; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons for the delay in taking necessary measures in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). The matter is being re-examined, in all its aspects, in the light of the recent judgment of the Supreme Court on the newsprint policy for 1972-73.

Spare Parts of Monotype Machines

*34. SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints from medium-size newspapers that they are not able to get the spare parts of Monotype machines indigenously and have to import even small parts from England;

(b) whether the same difficulty has to be faced with regard to Plamag Rotary Printing machines of Polygraph from German Democratic Republic; and

(c) whether Government are thinking of making it obligatory for the manufacturers from outside the country to set up a plant for spare parts in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir. One complaint has been received.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Suggestion is being examined.

Declining standard of Indian Films

*35. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:
SHRI D. B. CHANDRA
GOWDA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the standard of Indian films is declining and obscene scene and posters seen by all passers-by are on the increase; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to ban such obscene scene and posters which depict too much of sex?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). As in all countries, Indian feature films are a mixed fare though technically not sub-standard. Central Board of Film Censors has been taking appropriate action to curb exhibition of obscenity and other undesirable features wherever they occur.

Control of posters vests with the State Governments and the Municipal authorities who have been, on more than one occasion, advised to take suitable steps to stop the display of objectionable film posters, etc

Kidnapping of a tribal girl of Halam Basti of Panisagar, Tripura

*36. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a tribal girl of Halam Basti of Panisagar, Tripura has been kidnapped by Central Reserve Police Personnel in the middle of the year 1972 and has not been recovered so far;

(b) if so, the steps taken so far to rescue this kidnapped tribal girl; and

(c) the action taken against the Central Reserve Police personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

प्रशासनतंत्र में गतिशीलता की कमी

*37. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश के प्रशासन तंत्र में गतिशीलता की कमी दूर करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा कौन से कदम उठाये गये हैं भयवा उठाये जाने का विचार है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कानून विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) तेजी से बदलती हुई सामाजिक परिस्थितियों की नई आवश्यकताओं का मुकाबला करने के लिये प्रशासनिकतंत्र की गतिशीलता में सुधार लाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा निरन्तर प्रयत्न किये जाते हैं ?

Increase in the cases of illicit distillation in Delhi

*38. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of illicit distillation are on the increase and recently a large number of persons died in Delhi by taking such liquor; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to stop such illicit distillation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4192/73.]

Range of Amritsar T.V. Station

*39. SHRI B. S. BHARUA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the range of operation of the Television Station at Amritsar at present;

(b) whether there is any plan to extend the operational range of the station with a view to cover more areas in Punjab; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) The range of Amritsar T.V. transmission Station will be 65 Kilometres.

(b) and (c). It is proposed to cover the entire State with suitable technical facilities at Jullundur, Bhatinda and Sirhind/Kasauli.

Extension of age limit from 25 to 30 for Government Jobs

*40. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are again considering to extend the age limit from 25 to 30 years for entry into all Government services; and

(b) if so, the time by which it will be announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

No proposal for raising the upper age limit from 25 years to 30 years for entry into Government services is under consideration. Upper age limits for various posts are fixed taking into account the qualifications and experience required for them. However, as a result of a suggestion made by the Staff Side of the Joint Consultative Machinery, orders were issued in March, 1972, raising the upper age limit for direct recruitment to Class III ministerial non-gazetted posts from

21 to 25 years. Further, on the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission, the upper age limit for recruitment to Class I and Class II posts filled through the I.A.S etc. competitive examination has been raised in April, 1972 from 24 to 26 years. The upper age limit for recruitment to posts in Assistants' Grade in the Central Secretariat Service has also been raised from 24 to 25 years. Also, in order to improve employment prospects of the engineers, the upper age limit for the Engineering Services Examinations for the years 1972 and 1973 has been raised to 30 years and for the Engineering Services (Electronics) Examination for the years 1973 and 1974. In regard to engineering services and engineering posts recruitment to which is made otherwise than through competitive examinations, the upper age limit has been relaxed by five years for a period of two years subject to a maximum upper age limit of 35 years.

Steps to increase National Income of Backward States during Fifth Plan

201. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States having less per capita income than the national level and their respective national incomes; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure the bridging of the gap and increasing the national income of the backward States during the Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Statement of per capita incomes of States as compiled by the State Governments is attached. It will be seen from the Statement that the per capita incomes in Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan, U.P., Manipur and Tripura are lower than the per capita incomes in other States

The estimates of per capita income furnished by the States are not comparable because of the use of different concepts, methodology, source material and base year.

(b) The policy with regard to the removal of regional imbalances has been incorporated in the Approach Document for the Fifth Five Year Plan already placed on the Table of the House. Specific steps proposed to be taken in this behalf are being worked out.

STATEMENT

State-wise Per Capita Income at Current Prices

Per Capita Income (Rs.)

Sl. No	State	At Current Prices	
		Reference Year	Per Capita Income (Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1970-71	545
2.	Assam	1969-70	545
3.	Bihar	1968-69	402
4.	Gujarat	1969-70	657
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	1968-69	513
6.	Haryana	1969-70	788
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1969-70	563
8.	Kerala	1968-69	526
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1970-71	554
10.	Maharashtra	1970-71	778
11.	Mysore	1970-71	532
12.	Orissa	1967-68	325
13.	Punjab	1969-70	945
14.	Rajasthan	1969-70	480
15.	Tamil Nadu	1970-71	644
16.	U. P.	1970-71	504
17.	West Bengal	1970-71	524
18.	Manipur	1970-71	476
19.	Tripura	1967-68	459

Rockets fired from Thumba and Sriharikota

202. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rockets fired from Thumba and Sriharikota launching stations during the years 1972-73 and the particulars of rockets launched;

(b) how many of them are indigenously produced and how many are imported; and

(c) whether the Indian made rockets have shown a marked improvement in performance, if so, the main features thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The number of rockets fired from Thumba and Sriharikota Launching Stations during 1972-73 and their details are as follows:

	Thumba	Sriharikota
Centaure-IIA	5	..
RH-125 . . . . .	..	3
Menaka-II . . . . .	..	3
RH-560 . . . . .	..	1
Nike Apache	2	..
M-100	46	..
<i>Test Flights :</i>		
Rohini-100	9	..
Rohini-125	7	..
Menaka-I	19	..
Menaka-II	12	..
TOTAL	100	7

(b) Fifty-nine rockets were indigenously produced; forty-eight supplied from abroad.

(c) Yes, Sir. The rockets have been improved by incorporating design optimisation, new fabrication techniques, special materials and higher energy propellants. Developments have also been made in strip-wound technology for rocket chambers, clustering and separation techniques, and thrust vector control systems.

Development Scheme for P&T, Kerala

203. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised schemes of development works to be taken up in the Kerala Posts and Telegraphs circle during the year 1973-74; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the steps taken for the welfare of workers in this circle?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Yes. Sir.

(b) The following P&T Developmental schemes are proposed to be taken up in Kerala Circle during the year 1973-74:—

A—Postal Services

- (i) Opening of new post offices. 40
- (ii) Upgrading the status of existing post offices. 50
- (iii) Construction of post office buildings. 25

B—Telecommunications Services :

- (i) Automation of Cannanore exchange 1500 lines
- (ii) Automation of Balipatnam exchange 500 lines
- (iii) Extensions to existing MAX II exchanges 1900 lines.
- (iv) Small automatic exchanges 800 lines.
- (v) Central Battery Multiple exchanges 600 lines.
- (vi) Public Call Offices 70
- (vii) Combined Offices. 25

(viii) Point to point S.T.D. service is likely to be introduced in 1973-74

1 Ennakulam--Kottayam

2 Ennakulam--Trivandrum

3 Ennakulam--Narakal

(ix) 1000 Line Trunk Automatic exchanges at Ennakulam and Trivandrum are in progress but are now likely to be completed in early 1974-75.

As regards the welfare measures, amenities like scholarships for technical and non-technical education of children of the employees, financial assistance to the family in case of death of employees and also to the employees in case of their illness and that of their dependents and for floods, fire etc., grant-in-aid to recreation clubs and for organising sports, reservation of T.B. beds and provision of canteens and tiffin rooms, etc are being provided to the P & T employees.

Besides these construction in respect of 190 staff quarters is in progress and construction of 360 more staff quarters is likely to commence during 1973-74

Confirmation of Superintendents in National Sample Survey Organisation

204. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA. Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the matter of confirmation of Superintendents in the National Sample Survey Organisation especially those who had been officiating for the last more than 8-10 years; and

(b) when a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b) Action to confirm the eligible officers in the available permanent posts of Superintendents in the Field Operations Division, National Sample Survey Organisation, is still in progress.

Necessary recommendations in this regard have been sent to the Union Public Service Commission for its clearance. Every effort is being made to get the clearance expeditiously to enable the issue of final orders.

राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपने अपने राज्यों के लोगों को ही रोजगार देने की नीति

205. श्री जनसमूह प्रश्नान: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने यह सिद्धान्त अपनाया है कि राज्य की सेवाओं में अपने राज्य के लोगों को ही रोजगार प्रदान किया जाये, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कानूनी विभाग में राज्य संघी (श्री राम निवास मिर्चा) : (क) और (ख) सविधान के अनुच्छेद 16(1) के अन्तर्गत राज्य के अधीन किसी भी कार्यालय में रोजगार तथा नियुक्ति से संबंधित मामलों में भेदभाव बरतने की मनाही है । तथापि, अनुच्छेद 16(3) ने संसद को यह समर्थता प्रदान की है कि वह सरकार अथवा किसी राज्य या संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के अन्दर किसी स्थानीय अथवा अन्य प्राधिकार के अधीन किसी कार्यालय में नियुक्ति अथवा किसी श्रेणी अथवा श्रेणियों के रोजगार के संबंध में, ऐसी किसी नियुक्ति या रोजगार के पूर्व उस राज्य अथवा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र के भीतर निवास की किसी अपेक्षा को निर्धारित करने के संबंध में कानून बना सकती

है। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 35(क) (1) के अन्तर्गत केवल संसद को ही अनुच्छेद 16(3) के अधीन कानून बनाने की शक्तियाँ प्राप्त हैं। सरकारी रोजगार (निवास सम्बन्धी अपेक्षा) अधिनियम 1957 संसद द्वारा पारित किया गया था, जिसमें राज्य अथवा किसी स्थानीय अथवा अन्य प्राधिकार के अधीन किसी रोजगार या नियुक्ति के उद्देश्य के लिए निवास संबंधी अपेक्षाओं के बारे में राज्यों तथा सच राज्य क्षेत्रों में लागू सभी कानूनों को निरस्त कर दिया गया, किन्तु अधिनियम की धारा 3 ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह शक्ति प्रदान की कि वह राज्य सरकार प्रशासन के नियंत्रण के अधीन अधीनस्थ सेवा अथवा पदों या उन क्षेत्रों में किसी स्थानीय प्राधिकार के अधीन किसी सेवा अथवा पद पर नियुक्ति के लिए आंध्र प्रदेश के तेलंगाना क्षेत्र तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश, मणिपुर तथा त्रिपुरा के भूतपूर्व सच राज्य क्षेत्रों के भीतर निवास संबंधी अपेक्षाओं का निर्धारण करने वाले नियम बना सकती है। तथापि, उच्चतम न्यायालय ने निर्णय किया है कि सरकारी रोजगार (निवास संबंधी अपेक्षा) अधिनियम, जहाँ तक कि उनका संबंध तेलंगाना राज्य से है, संविधान के शक्तिबाह्य है। इस प्रकार, सरकारी रोजगार (निवास संबंधी अपेक्षा) अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 3 में सन्निहित उपरोक्त सपवाद अब केवल हिमाचल प्रदेश, मणिपुर तथा त्रिपुरा के क्षेत्रों में लागू होते हैं और 1969 में संशोधन अधिनियम के कारण, ये अपवाद 20-3-1974 तक लागू रहेंगे। ऊपर स्पष्ट की गई स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते

है, हिमाचल प्रदेश, मणिपुर तथा त्रिपुरा की सरकारों के अलावा किसी अन्य राज्य सरकार का अपने अधीन पदों/सेवाओं में रोजगार के अवसरों को केवल स्थानीय निवासियों के लिए सीमित रखने का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है। तथापि, सामान्यतः सरकार के अधीन कार्यालयों/स्थापनाओं में अधीनस्थ अराजपत्रित पदों की रिक्तियों को प्रायः रोजगार कार्यालय के माध्यम से भरा जाता है और ये रिक्तियाँ स्थानीय रोजगार कार्यालय को अधिसूचित की जाती हैं, जो अपने कार्यालय में दर्ज उम्मीदवारों में से उपयुक्त उम्मीदवारों को भेजते हैं।

Waiting list for telephone connections under O.Y.T. Scheme in Delhi

206. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons on the waiting list for the provision of telephone connections under O.Y.T. and other categories in Delhi (including New Delhi) Exchange-wise;

(b) the last year of registration which has been covered Exchange-wise; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to provide connections to the persons registered under OYT scheme as outstanding on 31st February, 1972 Exchange-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). The requisite information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4193/73.]

(c) Steps being taken to provide connections to persons registered under OYT Scheme as outstanding on 31st March, 1972 exchange-wise are as follows.—

(1) *Shahdara*: Installation of 1,000 lines is being started. This will take about 18 months for completion.

(2) *Tis Hazari*: The work of transfer of about 800 lines from Tis Hazari is in progress and is expected to be completed by the end of March, 1973. Further relief will be possible when additional equipment is installed at Shakti Nagar which may take about 4 years. Present Tis Hazari Exchange building has no space for additional equipment

(3) *Delhi Cantt.* 600 lines expansion work is in progress and is expected to be completed by March, 1973.

(4) *Jorbagh*: Relief of 1,800 lines is being provided with the commissioning of Chanakyapuri Exchange during March, 1973. Further relief to Jorbagh will be possible after some more areas of Jorbagh are transferred to Chanakyapuri. This will however be undertaken after the Cross-Bar equipment working in Chanakyapuri exchange stabilises.

(5) *Okhla*: 2,500 lines relief for Okhla exchange is in the programme for the year 1974-75.

(6) *Ghaziabad*. 300 lines additional capacity is being provided by March, 1973. Further relief will be possible after the new exchange at Ghaziabad is installed. This will take about 3 years.

(7) *Najafgarh*: 100 lines additional capacity is being provided during the year 1973-74.

(8) *Ballabhgarh*: 100 lines are proposed to be added at Ballabhgarh during 1973-74. Further expansion is not possible in the present rented building. A plot has been allotted recently by the Haryana Government

for the new exchange. Planning of the new exchange has been taken in hand.

(9) *Badii*: 100 lines exchange is proposed to be installed in the year 1973-74. Efforts are being made to get a suitable building on rent for locating the exchange equipment.

(10) *Narela*: 100 lines have been allotted during 1972-73 and will be installed on receipt of the equipment. Plot for a new MAX is being acquired

Population of Hindus, Muslims, Buddhists, Christians, Parsis, Jains and Sikhs

207 SHRI AMBESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise population of Hindus, Muslims, Buddhists, Christians, Parsis, Jains and Sikhs in the country; and

(b) the State-wise population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The information in respect of Questions is furnished in statements I and II respectively laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-4194/72.]

राजनैतिक दलों के इस बदल पर रोक

208. श्री कूलचन्द वर्मा: क्या कृपया यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विधि मंत्रालय ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह परामर्श दिया है कि दल-बदल पर रोक लगाने के लिए संविधान में संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार राजनैतिक दलों से दल-बदल पर रोक लगाने के लिए 1973 के बजट सत्र में एक विधेयक पेश करने का है

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान ।

(ख) सरकार का इरादा इस विषय में एक विधेयक संसद में यथाशीघ्र पेश करने का है ।

Constitution of Dibrugarh Telephone Advisory Committee

209. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Telephone Advisory Committee for Dibrugarh District has been constituted;

(b) if so, the names of the members of the said Telephone Advisory Committee; and

(c) if not, the probable time by which the same is expected to be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):
(a) Yes. A Telephone Advisory Committee for Dibrugarh telephone system has been constituted in December, 1972.

(b) A list showing the names of members of the Committee is attached.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

List showing the names of members of the Dibrugarh Telephone Advisory Committee.

Interest Represented.

Name

1. State Government	Deputy Commissioner, Dibrugarh.
2. M. L. A.	Shri Indreswar Khound.
3. M. P.	Yet to be nominated by Department of Parliamentary Affairs.
4. Trade & Commerce	Shri M. Jalan.
5. Press	Shri Bipin Kumar Borgohain.
6. Medical Profession.	Dr. A. M. Rahman.
7. Unrepresented interests.	Shrimati Lily Sengupta.

Sub-Post Office at Tengakhat, Assam

210. SHRI ROBIN KAKOTI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for a sub-Post Office at Tengakhat in Dibrugarh District (Assam); and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):
(a) and (b). An extra-departmental sub-post office with telegraph facility is already functioning at Tengakhat. A proposal for converting it into a departmental sub-post office was last considered in 1970 when it was found that on conversion the post office will incur a loss in excess of the prescribed limit. Therefore, the office could not

be converted into a departmental sub-post office. However, the case is being examined afresh.

Effect on Industrial production of shortage of power

211. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the industrial production in the country has been affected by the recent power cuts in many of the States;

(b) which are the States badly affected by power cut; and

(c) what steps Government have taken with a view to stop the repetition of this phenomenon which necessitated power cut?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). The States reported to be badly affected by power cut are Gujarat, Maharashtra, U.P., Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Tamil Nadu, Bihar and West Bengal. The Ministry of Irrigation and Power have considered the problem at Regional Power Conferences at which recommendations have been made both for immediate measures and for taking action during the 5th Plan. These generally include acceleration of work on power projects and repairing units which may have gone out of repair on priority basis, as an immediate measure. In some cases, attempts are being made to bridge the gap by borrowing power from nearby surplus areas. The matter is also under constant review by a Cabinet Committee constituted for this purpose.

The long term measures include setting up of new projects to be commissioned in the Fifth Plan to meet the increasing power requirements of the country.

In the case of hydro-electric projects, where there is complete dependence on rainfall and storage in the reservoirs, this year's drought has caused power shortages. It is to be hoped that the situation will improve with the next monsoon.

Power cuts have been applied in varying degrees in States mentioned above and this has adversely affected industrial production in varying degrees from State to State and industry to industry. Estimates of losses as reported by some of the States and the Directorate General of Technical Development are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4195/73]

There were neither power cuts nor production losses reported from Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, and Mizoram.

Expediting decision on applications for grant of pension to Freedom Fighters

212. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the additional steps taken to expedite the settlement and decision on applications for political pension by freedom fighters;

(b) the total number of applications received and progress made in their disposal so far;

(c) whether the sums earmarked for the purpose would be enough to meet the requirements; and

(d) if not, steps being taken to augment them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) More staff has been appointed to expedite disposal. Efforts are being made to

complete scrutiny of all the applications by the 14th August, 1973, and sanction pension in as many cases as are found eligible. Priority is given to persons who are very old or in need of pension due to ill health etc.

(b) Out of 1,18,466 applications received till 31st January, 1973, 8,778 cases were approved for the grant of pension by that date

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) Does not arise.

Steps to meet demand of tyres and tubes in the country

213 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the steps which Government propose to take to meet the raising demand of tyres and tubes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM): The present installed capacity for the manufacture of automobile tyres and tubes is of the order of 45,79,200 Nos. The production of automobile tyres for the last 4 years has been as under:—

Year	Production of automobile tyres (Nos.)
1969	40,15,014
1970	40,40,946
1971	46,59,129
1972	49,78,218

The production of automobile tyres has shown an increasing trend. To meet the rising demand for this item,

Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences have been issued to 15 new units and 3 existing units (one for substantial expansion and two for setting up new units) for a total capacity of 65.8 lakhs each of automobile tyres and tubes

Supply of precision ammunition to National Rifle Association of India

214 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA.

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Civilian Rifle Training and Shooting conducted by the National Rifle Association of India is facing a great set-back as a result of the non-availability of precision ammunition consequent on the ban imposed by the Government of India, and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government for the supply of such ammunition to the Association on a regular basis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN): (a) In so far as the civilian rifle training is concerned, indigenous ammunition is being used for the purpose, and the National Rifle Association have reported no difficulty about its availability. Precision type of imported ammunition is used, generally by selected shooters preparing for National/International Shooting Competitions, and for this purpose, Government of India have specially permitted the National Rifle Association of India, in relaxation of their import policy, to import precision ammunition upto a limit of Rs 23,000 in the year 1972, and this is considered to be adequate.

(b) Future requirement of such ammunition by the National Rifle Association of India will be considered on merits as and when request for the same is made.

Recommendations of Committee on Education and Employment

215. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether higher direct taxation, close integration of development plans with employment objectives, restriction on opening, new large scale industries in favour of small scale industries and a dedicated managerial cadre are the recommendations made by the Committee on Education and total Employment set up by the Forum of Education; and

(b) if so, whether these recommendations have been sent to the concerned Ministries and their reaction obtained?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). The report containing the recommendations made by the Committee on Education and total Employment set up by the Forum of Education is being examined in the Planning Commission. Suitable recommendations will be considered in consultation with the concerned Ministries.

Hungarian know-how in Manufacture of Telecommunications Equipment

216. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement worth Rs. 4.5 crores has been signed recently by the Post and Telegraph Board and Messrs. Budavox of Hungary, the sole import-export agency for telecommunication equipment;

(b) whether besides supplying the equipment they will supervise the first phase of the installation and would give free technical know-how to Indian technicians to enable them to begin manufacture of the equipment;

(c) After completion of the installation which are the big cities to have a microwave radio-TV link; and

(d) whether Government are thinking of making similar arrangements for other regions of the country.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) This microwave system will provide speech circuits inter-linking Bombay, Panjim, Mangalore, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Ernakulam and Trivandrum. Madras and Bombay will also be connected by a T.V. radio channel.

(d) Yes. the P. & T. have plans for inter-linking a number of cities by Microwave and Coaxial but T.V. provision is made as required by A.I.R.

Expansion of T.V. network to cover the entire country.

217. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country had achieved self-reliance in the field of television both in terms of technology and programmes;

(b) whether the expansion programme of TV network during the Fifth Five Year Plan will enable every part of the country to view television, and

(c) if not by when it is expected to cover every part of the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) In TV technology

self-reliance is yet to be achieved but, in the matter of programmes, the T.V. network is largely self-sufficient.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Owing to limited resources, the expansion of the T.V. network has to be considered in a phased manner. The T.V. coverage of the entire country would depend on availability of resources.

Burning of National Flags at Moga (Punjab)

218. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

SHRI R. V. BADE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether at Moga, National flags were pulled down from house tops and burnt publicly on the Republic Day;

(b) whether any inquiry by any Central agency has been made to find out whether it was a planned occurrence and also to identify the elements that were responsible for such humiliating incidents; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same and whether the persons behind these incidents were apprehended and properly punished?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). According to the information received from the State Government, a rally of the Punjab Students Union was held at Moga on 25th January, 1973 where a resolution for boycotting the celebrations on Republic Day was adopted. On the following day some students at Moga pulled down National flags and burnt them publicly. A case under section 2 of the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971, and under section 295/296A/114/117/120, I.P.C. registered at Police Station

Moga, is under investigation. Sixteen persons were arrested and released on bail. Efforts to apprehend 4 other accused, who are absconding, are in progress.

Persuading of Bengali Boys for Study in Assam

219. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the efforts of some Members of Parliament could achieve any measure of success in persuading 150 Bengali boys who had come down to Calcutta to return and pursue their studies in Assam; and

(b) if so, the present position of the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). Efforts are continuing to persuade such students to return to their academic institutions in Assam.

Obscene matter in Regional Language Press and Cinema

221. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any escalation in the regional language press and cinema in depicting the obscene in comparison to the English language medium has been observed in the past few years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps are contemplated to curb the tendency to depict obscene matter in these media?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Adoption of Science and Technology to Indian Circumstances

222. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken to adopt science and technology to the Indian circumstances;

(b) what is the indigenous component of home grown technology that is used in the Indian Industry; and

(c) whether the principle of self-reliance with reference to material goods will also apply to technical know-how?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Government have built up a large infrastructure for research in applied science and technology to meet the country's needs for industrial and agricultural development and for tackling problems of health and welfare. There is a chain of laboratories under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the Indian Council of Medical Research and the Department of Atomic Energy which are developing India's scientific and technological capability in various sectors. More recently, the Department of Space and the Department of Electronics have been established to develop national competence and capability in these vital fields.

(b) Indigenously developed technology is taking an increasing larger share of the total technology that is being used in national development. But it is difficult to state the size of this indigenous component without undertaking survey on a national scale. Broadly, indigenous technology has

played a substantial part in the development of the chemical industry. But it is also true that there are wide gaps in indigenous technological capability mainly in the sectors of heavy industry, electrical power equipment and fine chemicals. These gaps are being increasingly uncovered by the work of the various panels of the National Committee on Science and Technology which are focusing attention on the need for establishment of research and development organisations in the areas where these gaps exist.

(c) The principle of self-reliance will certainly apply to technical know-how. In fact, it already applies. All applications for the import of technical know-how from abroad are subjected to close scrutiny from the indigenous angle by the Directorate General of Technical Development, the Ministry of Industrial Development, the Department of Science and Technology and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. All these organisations are represented on the Foreign Investment Board which fully evaluate the capabilities of indigenous technology before any foreign know-how is imported.

Unionisation of State Police Services

223. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal for unionisation of State Police Services in the event of Centre-State conflict has been received; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

आन्ध्र प्रदेश के आन्दोलन में बाहरी तत्वों का हाथ

224. श्री एस० एस० पुरती
श्री रणबहादुर सिंह

क्या ए० मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को इस आशय के समाचार मिले हैं कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश व आन्दोलन में कुछ बाहरी तत्वों का हाथ है अथवा कोई राजनीतिक दल इस आन्दोलन को प्रोत्साहन दे रहा है, और

(ख) यदि हा तो इसका व्यापार क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) (क) ऐसी कोई निष्पत्ति सूचना नहीं है। (ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Joint meetings of Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh on Dacoity Problem

225. SHRI RANA BAHADUR SINGH Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been any joint meeting of the Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh to thrash out certain ticklish issues concerning the dacoity problem, and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN). (a) Yes Sir A meeting was held on 20th January 1973 at which the Government of Rajasthan was represented by the State Chief Secretary as the Chief Minister Rajasthan was not able to attend

(b) It was decided in the meeting that integrated comprehensive plan for the development of Chambal Valley area be prepared at an early date

Capacity of factory producing Co-Axial Cables in Durgapur

226 SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether the factory at Durgapur producing co-axial cables used in the communication system of the country is running only to 20 per cent of the rated capacity and

(b) if so the steps being taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) No Sir The production of co-axial cables manufactured by Hindustan Cables in 1971-72 was about 25 per cent and in 1972-73 is expected to be 60 per cent of the rated capacity

(b) Efforts are being made to improve upon the rate of production further

Residential Quarter in Delhi for Engineering Supervisor, Badarpur

227 SHRI K LAKKAPPA
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state-

(a) whether Engineering Supervisor, Badarpur is allotted residential quarter in Delhi though he is coming under SDO Faridabad

(b) whether it is also a fact that he is being given the undue benefit of TA /DA and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof for extending double benefit?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Engineering Supervisor, Phones, Badarpur has been allotted a quarter at Okhla Exchange as a departmental quarter is not available at Badarpur.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Introduction of efficient public distribution system to Control Price rise

228. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has initiated measures to set up an efficient public distribution system for essential commodities as part of its exercises to keep prices down;

(b) whether the Planning Commission has suggested provision of mass consumption goods at fair prices to common people especially to those below the poverty line; and

(c) the broad outline of the measures taken or suggested?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Planning Commission has stressed the need for setting up an adequate and efficient public distribution system for essential commodities both as a means for checking the rise in prices and for ensuring the supply of these commodities at reasonable prices particularly to the poorer sections of the community.

(c) Public distribution system for foodgrains and sugar has been strengthened. A scheme of public distribution of controlled varieties of cloth has been introduced. The Government has also decided to take over of whole-sale trade in wheat and rice and in levy sugar. As indicated in the document 'Approach to the Fifth Plan 1974-79' a substantial expansion of the public sector role in trade and distribution of essential commodities is envisaged in the Fifth Plan.

Recommendation of National Committee on Science and Technology regarding production of energy

229. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Panel on Fuel and Power set up by the National Committee on Science and Technology has advocated maximum utilisation of coal for the production of energy; and

(b) if so, what are the other suggestions made by them and which of those have been accepted by Government?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Keeping in view the shortage of resources of liquid fuels and the abundance of coal reserves, the NCST Panel has emphasised the need for the maximum utilisation of coal in the energy sector. The other recommendations made by the Panel relate to the setting up of two commercial low temperature carbonisation plants, one in the eastern region to process semi-coking coal based on the process developed by the Central Fuel Research Institute and the other in the Godavari Valley for non-coking coal of Andhra Pradesh based on the process developed by the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad. It has also been suggested that

consultancy organisation may prepare detailed project reports for these two commercial plants. Setting up of coal gasification plants in large cities has also been recommended with a view to reducing dependence on oil products for domestic consumption.

UN Panel Meeting in New Delhi on Satellite Instructional Television System

230 SHRI K LAKKAPPA
SHRI P M MEHTA

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether he attended the five-day UN panel meeting on satellite Instructional Television system at New Delhi on the 12th December 1972,

(b) if so the subjects discussed at the meeting, and

(c) the suggestion, put forth by him regarding the evolving of communication policy and reaction of other participants thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) Yes Sir

(b) The main subjects discussed at the meeting were as under —

- (i) Comparative Study of Communication Systems
- (ii) Traditional forms of Communication
- (iii) Educational Communication Technology
- (iv) Programming for Satellite Television
- (v) Potential uses of satellite communication in the fields of Family Planning, Health, Nutrition and Agriculture etc.

(vi) Systems Analysis and Design, Research and Development work and Prototype Development

(c) The main suggestions put forward were as follows —

- (i) The challenge in evolving a Communication policy lay in overcoming the barriers of hardware and software infrastructures. In this connection it was necessary to keep in mind two objectives: firstly, training a cadre of extension workers who could communicate effectively with people in rural areas, and secondly training adequate number of persons in servicing and maintenance of community TV sets in rural areas.
- (ii) In evolving a communication policy it was necessary to guard against depicting a highly glamorous picture of urban life resulting in increased drift of population to cities.
- (iii) The communication policy should be integrated with the total plan of growth of a country economically, socially and culturally.

These suggestions were well-received.

Plan for development of Science and Technology

231 SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any plan for development of science and Technology, and

(b) if so, the salient features of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The basic premise behind the S&T Plan which is being drawn up by the National Committee on Science and Technology is that Science and Technology should serve the needs of the common man and directly reinforce our programmes for eliminating mass poverty. Technological self reliance is the major plank in our development strategy, but in certain areas such as food, energy and defence equipment efforts will be made to achieve maximum self-sufficiency. The plan will be based on a detailed assessment of the existing knowledge and competence in the various sectors of economy and the potential for development with reference to our social and economic needs.

Lifting of Emergency in the country

232 **SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal for the lifting of Emergency, and

(b) if so by what time it will be lifted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K C PANT) (a) and (b) Keeping in view the overall situation which is being kept under constant review Government are of the view that the time has not yet come for revocation of the proclamation of Emergency.

Constitution of 'Super Committee' for implementing Science and Technology Plans

233 **SHRI S A. MURUGANANTHAM** Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Science Congress had requested Government to constitute "Super Committee", vested with powers to implement the plan projects relating to science and technology,

(b) if so the salient features of the proposal and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Indo-French Co-operation in the field of Science

234 **SHRI S A. MURUGANANTHAM**

SHRI VEKARIA

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether India and France have agreed to have co-operation in the field of science, and

(b) if so the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) and (b) A French Scientific Delegation visited India to gather information for a future programme of scientific co-operation between France and India. At the conclusion of their visit and exchange of views a Joint Statement by the French and Indian delegations was made on the scope for scientific and technical co-operation between the two countries. A copy of the Joint Statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No LT-4184/73]

Indo-Iran Planning Panel

235 SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

SHRI K LAKKAPPA

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether India and Iran have decided to set up a Planning Panel, and

(b) if so, what will be the main purpose of the panel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Talks with the Soviet Union for Economic Co-operation during Fifth Plan

236 SHRI P. M. MEHTA

SHRI P. GANGADEB

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether talks with Soviet Union for Economic Co-operation during the Fifth Five Year Plan have been fruitful and

(b) if so, whether Soviet Union has stated that she is willing to assist India in stepping up India's production of steel, copper, aluminium and meet her other needs in the field of metals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Soviet Union has stated her willingness to assist India in the expansion of the Bhilai and Bokaro Steel Plants and in the preparation of Feasibility Reports for erection of facilities to manufacture raw materials for the production of copper and aluminium.

Talks with friendly countries for economic co-operation in Fifth Plan

237 SHRI P. M. MEHTA

SHRI P. GANGADEB

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether India has had series of high level talks with friendly countries for economic co-operation in the Fifth Plan period, and

(b) if so which are these countries and to what extent they have agreed to assist India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Exploratory talks have been held with friendly countries like Iraq, Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany, United Kingdom, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR for economic co-operation between India and these countries in the Fifth Plan period and on a long term basis. The extent of assistance from these and other countries to India in the various fields of development will depend on identification of particular projects and programmes in India in which assistance would be available from these countries on mutually acceptable terms.

Programme to modernise Postal system and Telecommunication Services

238 SHRI P. M. MEHTA

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering a massive programme to modernise the Postal system and Telecommunication services in the country;

(b) if so the salient features thereof;

(c) the total number of post offices that would be opened under the programme in Gram Panchayat Centres; and

(d) the total number of Post Offices to be set up in backward areas?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes. The P & T Department has proposed a large-scale programme for modernisation and expansion of Postal and Telecommunication Services in the country during the Fifth Five Year Plan at a total outlay of Rs. 1316 crores. The proposals are tentative and are still under consideration of the Planning Commission.

(b) The salient features of the proposals contained in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan of the P & T Department are as indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4197/73.]

(c) It is proposed to open about 29,000 new post offices during the Fifth Five Year Plan at those Gram Panchayat villages which are situated at a distance of more than 2 miles from the existing post offices.

(d) It is proposed to open about 5000 new post offices in the Fifth Five Year Plan in areas which have been declared as "Very Backward" for the purpose of extension of Postal facilities.

Expansion of Cinema net work in the country

239. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is considering a proposal for the expansion of the Cinema net work in the country; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). One of the recommendations adopted at the Conference of the State Ministers of Information held in New Delhi on December 8, 1972, was that the States should divert a fixed proportion of collections from entertainment tax for promoting the construction of more cinemas.

Production and Shortage of Cement

240. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of cement in the country;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has initiated action to achieve an additional production of 1.5 million tonnes of cement by June next year; and

(c) if so, the nature of action taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). There is at present a shortage in the availability of cement due to loss of production as a result of (a) the general labour strike from 17th August, 1972 to 29th August, 1972, (b) the continuous power cut imposed by the State Electricity Boards in Haryana, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Mysore, (c) the inadequate availability of covered wagons from the Railways and (d) Mechanical breakdowns, etc. The shortage is likely to be further aggravated due to the distributed conditions in Andhra Pradesh

which has affected movement of coal leading to heavier power restrictions and consequent loss of production.

2. To meet the requirement, an additional capacity of about 8.55 million tonnes has been licensed by way of expansion and new units out of which a capacity of about 1.5 million tonnes is expected to go into production by the middle of 1974, as detailed below:—

Year	Scheme	Capacity (lakh tonnes)
1973	Durgapur Cement Works, Durgapur	3.00
1974	Century Cement Tilda	3.00
"	Cement Corporation, Man- dhar (expansion)	1.80
"	J. K. Synthetics Ltd. Nimbahera	2.52
"	Assam Cements, Cherra- punji	2.00
"	Madras Cements, Tuluk- kapatti	2.10
"	Panyam Cements, Cement Nagar.	1.00
GRAND TOTAL		15.42

3. The Cement Corporation of India has also submitted feasibility reports for setting up new units at Baruwala (UP), Neemuch (MP) and Tandur, Yerraguntla and Adilabad in Andhra Pradesh with capacity by 4 lakh tonnes each and at Akaltara (MP) with capacity by 6 lakh tonnes. These are under consideration of Government.

Setting up of Paper Manufacturing Plant in Joint Sector

241. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up paper manufacturing plants in the joint sector; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) (a) and (b). There are two paper manufacturing projects which are proposed to be set up in the Joint Sector. These are (1) M/s. Century Paper Mills and (2) M/s. Bangur Brothers. The broad outlines of these two projects are mentioned in the statement attached.

Statement

1 M/s. Century Pulp Ltd.

A letter of intent has been issued to the firm for the manufacture of the following items and the capacities

Item	Annual capacity
1. Chemical pulp	30,000 tonnes.
2. Dissolving grade pulp	20,000 tonnes.
3. Speciality pulp	10,000 tonnes.
4. Writing & Printing paper.	30,000 tonnes.

An important condition of letter of Intent is that a separate public limited company will be incorporated for this project in which participation in the equity of M/s Century Pulp together with its inter-connected undertakings and those of the relations of the Directors of the Company shall not exceed 40 per cent, the public sector and public financial institutions should hold 40 per cent out of which 26 per cent may be taken by the Hindustan Paper Corporation and/or the Central Government and 14 per cent may be offered to the LIC or other public financial institutions. The remaining 20 per cent may be offered to the general public. Besides, the public financial institutions would have the right of inserting the convertibility clause in the agreements relating to loans given by them.

Government are examining the constitution and managerial arrangements

2 M/s Bangur Brothers Ltd

A letter of intent has been granted to the party for the manufacture of the undermentioned items

Item	Annual capacity
Pulp	1,20,000 tonnes
Writing & Printing Paper	60,000 tonnes
Special writing paper	60,000 tonnes

The approval was subject to the conditions that a Public Limited Company will be incorporated for this project in which the equity participation of the applicant together with their inter-connected undertakings and the relations of the Directors of the Company shall not exceed 40 per cent of the total equity capital. As for the remaining 60 per cent 26 per cent may be offered to the Government of Madhya Pradesh and/or Hindustan Paper Corporation, 14 per cent to Public financial institutions and 20 per cent to the general public. If however, the public financial institutions did not accept the shares offered to them, the same could be offered to the general public. Public financial institutions will have the right of insertion of a convertibility clause in respect of the loans advanced by them to the Company.

The constitution and managerial arrangements are under examination

Setting up of atomic power plant in eastern region

242 DR RANEN SEN Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up an atomic power plant for eastern region,

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) It is not economical at the present stage to establish nuclear power stations in the Eastern Electricity Region

Amount sanctioned by Centre to Mysore State for Fourth Five Year Plan

243 SHRI G Y KRISHNAN

SHRI D B CHANDRA GOWDA

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state

(a) whether the Mysore Government have approached the Central Government for the disbursement of the balance due to the State from the sanctioned amount of Rs 155 crores for Fourth Five Year Plan and

(b) if so the amount which has so far been disbursed by the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) (a) According to the assessment made at the beginning of the Fourth Five Year Plan, Mysore State was expected to have a gap in resources amounting to Rs. 105.72 crores—Rs 60.5 crores on Plan account and Rs 45.22 crores on non-Plan account. The quantum of special accommodation to be provided to the State Government was to be determined each year after taking into account all relevant factors, e.g. scope for economies in non-Plan expenditure, the efforts made to improve revenue

nue and tax collections and mobilisation of other budgetary resources. The latest assessment made by the Planning Commission in consultation with the Ministry of Finance indicates that while the Government of Mysore would be eligible to receive Rs. 60.5 crores as special accommodation for the State's Fourth Plan, they would not be entitled to special accommodation on non-Plan account except for Rs. 6.18 crores released in the year 1969-70. The Government of Mysore have been representing that they should be given special accommodation on non-Plan account also to the full extent originally envisaged. The State Government have been informed that it will not be possible to deviate from the general criteria laid down for grant of special accommodation on non-Plan account to individual States.

(b) An amount of Rs. 51.72 crores has been released to the Government of Mysore so far as special accommodation—Rs. 45.54 crores on Plan account and Rs. 6.18 crores on non-Plan account.

Police firings in Andhra Pradesh during recent agitation in the State on Mulki Rule issue

244. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN
PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE.

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number and names of places where Police was compelled to use lathi-charge, tear gas and firing in Andhra Pradesh due to the recent agitation arising from Mulki Rule issue; and

(b) the steps taken by Central Government to solve the problem in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) According to the information received from the

State Government, the police resorted to lathi-charge on 20 occasions in the Districts of Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, Guntur, West Godavari, East Godavari, Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam. Tear gas alone was used on only one occasion in Chittoor Town. The police resorted to firing on 57 occasions these occurred in the Districts of Kurnool, Prakasam, Guntur, Srikakulam, Krishna, Karimnagar, Anantapur, Nellore, Visakhapatnam, West Godavari, East Godavari, Khammam and Nizamabad and in Hyderabad City.

(b) Government are taking all necessary steps to restore normalcy and order in the State.

Demarcation of Tribal Scheduled Areas in Tripura

245. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the tribals of Tripura demanding the clear-cut demarcation of Tribal Scheduled Areas in Tripura in 1972;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to protect the tribals of Tripura who are being eliminated even from the Tribal Scheduled Areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Facts are being ascertained.

Difficult Area Allowance for Tripura postal employees

246. SHRI DASARATHA DEB: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have arrived at an final decision with regard

to the payment of Difficult Area Allowance to the postal employees working in inaccessible areas of Tripura;

(b) if not, when a final decision in the matter is likely to be taken, and

(c) the number of postal employees working in the difficult areas in Tripura?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA)

(a) The matter is still under the consideration of the Ministry of Finance

(b) Final decision is likely to be taken shortly

(c) 27.

रोजगार देने के लिए एक पृथक विभाग की स्थापना

247. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या योजना मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान 5 लाख व्यक्तियों को रोजगार देने के लिए सरकार ने किन कारणों को ध्यान में रखकर एक पृथक विभाग खोलने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ख) क्या इस विभाग का सम्बन्ध श्रम विभाग से होगा और यदि हा, तो किस प्रकार से होगा ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन भारिया) : (क) और (ख) : भ्रम से कोई विभाग स्थापित नहीं किया गया है। 1973-74 के दौरान शिक्षित बेरोजगारों में से 5 लाख व्यक्तियों को रोजगार की व्यवस्था से सम्बन्धित कार्यक्रम तैयार करने और उनको कार्यान्वित करने के लिए एक विशेष कक्ष स्थापित किया गया है, जो सीधा प्रधान मन्त्री के अधीन कार्य करेगा। किए जाने

वाले कार्य के महत्व को देखते हुए इस प्रकार का प्रयास अनिवार्य है। इससे अभिप्राय यह है कि शिक्षित कर्मचारियों के रोजगार से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न प्रश्नों को उच्चतम स्तर से अनुदेश और मार्गदर्शन प्राप्त नहीं हो ताकि उन पर शीघ्रता से निर्णय लिये जा सकें और उनको प्रभावशाली ढंग से कार्यान्वित किया जा सके।

कुछ व्यक्तियों द्वारा प्रधान मंत्री के दिल्ली स्थित निवास-स्थान में घुसपैठ

248. श्री मूलचन्द डागा

श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या प्रधान मन्त्री के निवास-स्थान में जबर्दस्ती प्रवेश करने पर चार व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया था,

(ख) क्या उक्त व्यक्तियों में यह बताया है कि उनकी उक्त कार्यवाही का उद्देश्य प्रधान मन्त्री का कल्याण ही था;

(ग) क्या उक्त घटना के बारे में जांच की गई है, और

(घ) यदि हा, तो उसका सारांश क्या है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) और (ख) : हा, श्रीमान।

(ग) और (घ) : मामले में अभी तक जांच-पड़ताल की जा रही है।

युवा उद्यमकर्तृओं की समस्याएँ

249. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 12 जनवरी, 1973 के, दि हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स' के पृष्ठ 3 पर "यंग एण्टरप्रेन्योर आयिडियल" शीर्षक के अन्तर्गत प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और उपरोक्त समाचार में उल्लिखित कठिनाइयों का हल निकालने के लिए कब तक सक्रिय कदम उठाए जायेंगे ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और औद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० मुकुन्दराय) :

(क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) : दिल्ली में जमीन अधिग्रहण करके युवा उद्यमियों की कठिनाइयों को

कम करने के बारे में सरकार द्वारा यत्न किये जा रहे हैं ?

Increase in cases of robbery, theft and murder in Delhi

250 SHRI B S BHAURA
SHRI R S PANDEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether crimes, particularly robbery, theft and murder have gone up in Delhi recently,

(b) the statistics about these crimes during the last three years and in every month in 1972 and in January, 1973, and

(c) the steps taken to reduce the crimes in Delhi?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN). (a) There was a slight increase in such crimes during 1972, as compared to the immediately preceding two years 1970 and 1971.

(b) The information is given below:

Year 1	Murder 2	Robbery 3	Theft 4
1970	123	363	18,011
1971	114	327	16,737
1972	131	379	18,720
<i>Month-wise break-up during 1972.</i>			
January	11	28	1,429
February	11	15	1,252
March	9	26	1,333
April	10	19	1,358
May	10	28	1,416
June	9	30	1,413

1	2	3	4
July	11	33	1,604
August	10	37	1,642
September	8	38	1,772
October	13	47	1,758
November	19	30	1,807
December	10	48	1,936
January, 73	13	45	1,936

(c) The following steps have been taken to reduce the crimes in Delhi —

(i) The Delhi Police with its various agencies, remain constantly vigilant and steps are taken to collect intelligence. Special preventive patrolling is enforced in sensitive areas and anti-social activities are curbed.

(ii) On pay days, preventive patrolling and other necessary measures are enforced near the banks and commercial areas, with a view to prevent robberies, dacoities etc.

(iii) The Delhi Police Dog Squad supplements the police patrolling during night in certain areas of the city. The police dogs are also being utilized in their normal functions to trace out the clues of crime by scent.

(iv) Special armed patrolling is done on the out-skirts and far flung areas of Delhi Union Territory, where dacoities are usually expected. In addition, Mounted Police patrolling and 'Naka-bandi' at strategic points are organised.

(v) The Missing Persons' Squad of Crime Branch deploys its staff at different places, including railway stations, for the prevention of incidents of kidnapping

of children as well as to round up unescorted and destitute children.

(vi) Plain clothes police-men are deployed in running buses to prevent the incidents of pick-pocketing and to check other anti-social activities such as eve-teasing etc.

(vii) Action is taken against the boot leggers.

(viii) The Anti-Vice Squad functioning in the Crime Branch deals with the suppression of immoral traffic in women and girls.

(ix) Raids are organised at the places of criminal hide outs.

(x) Patrolling is done regularly by the Police Control Room Vehicles in their respective areas round the clock. This is meant to ensure prompt collection and dissemination of information to strengthen public confidence by prompt response to the calls for help and to take on the spot action till the local police take charge of the situation.

(xi) Crime Prevention Week is organised from time to time for seeking public co-operation.

(xii) On occurrence of dacoity and the roads leading out of Delhi are kept under watch.

Cell of technical know-how in the Ministry of Industrial Development and Science and Technology

251. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state—

(a) whether Scientists had made a suggestion that a Cell of Scientists should be attached to his Ministry for future consultations in regard to technical know-how.

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) whether in certain cases Government have taken foreign technical know-how without tapping our own quarter."

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) (a) to (c) No such suggestion has been made to Government but the Ministry of Industrial Development have had for a long time a Directorate of Technical Development with a large staff of scientists and engineers for making a technical scrutiny of applications for the licensing of new industrial ventures or the import of technical know-how

More recently, the Department of Science and Technology which was constituted in May, 1971 has been charged with the special responsibility of promoting indigenous know-how developed in the laboratories and institutes of the country and its exploitation in the industrial development of the country. For this purpose the Department is represented on the Licensing Committee of the Ministry of Industrial Development and the Foreign Investment Board. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research are also similarly represented and it is the duty of representatives of both the Department of Science and Technology and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research to bring to

the notice of these bodies the claims of indigenously developed technology whenever the import of foreign know-how in any sector of industry is being considered.

It is the Policy of the Government that indigenously developed technology and indigenous technological capabilities are fully evaluated before a decision is taken to import foreign technical know-how

Looting of crops of Bihar villagers by U.P. tenants

252. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether on 21st March, 1971 and also many times in 1972, Uttar Pradesh' tenants entered in villages in Bihar in disputed Border area accompanied by Uttar Pradesh Armed Police and were helped to harvest free and loot the standing crops and also looted the villagers of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN). (a) and (b). The information is awaited from the Government concerned and the same will be laid on the table of the Sabha on receipt.

Demarcation of boundary between Bihar and U.P.

253. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether demarcation of the boundary between Bihar and U.P. (Border disputed area) will affect the rights of tenants in the affected villages; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Central Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

**Indigenous rockets to be launched
during 1973—75**

254 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI
Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased
to state

(a) the expected number of indigen-
ously developed Rockets to be launch-
ed between 1973 and 1975 and

(b) the expected cost of each rocket
development indigenously?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER
OF ATOMIC ENERGY MINISTER OF
ELECTRONICS MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRI-
MATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) The
number of indigenous rockets expected
to be launched between 1973 and 1975
is 224

(b) The cost of indigenous rockets
currently under production varies from
Rs 5 000 per rocket to Rs 2 75 lakhs
per rocket depending on size and com-
plexity

Mobilisation of resources for Fifth Plan

255 SHRI C JANARDHANAN Will
the Minister of PLANNING be pleased
to state

(a) whether the question of mobili-
sation of resources for the Fifth Plan
has been examined in detail,

(b) if so, what are the measures
proposed for mobilisation of resources,
and

(c) how much of the required re-
sources is expected to be raised
through additional taxation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI
MOHAN DHARIA) (a) Yes, Sir

(i) The measures proposed for
mobilisation of resources include (i)
maximisation of public revenues at
existing tax rates, (ii) restraint on
the growth of non-Plan expenditure,
(iii) improvement in the operational
efficiency of public enterprises, (iv)
encouragement of private savings
through the provision of appropriate
facilities and incentives and (v) addi-
tional resources mobilisation by the
public sector through fresh taxation
changes in pricing policies of public
enterprises and reduction in subsidis

(c) The additional taxation has been
tentatively placed at Rs 5815 crores

**Structural reforms for successful
implementation of Fifth Plan**

256 SHRI C JANARDHANAN Will
the Minister of PLANNING be pleas-
ed to state

(a) what the structural reforms are
envisaged by the Planning Commission
in the administrative machinery to
ensure successful implementation of
the Fifth Plan

(b) whether any consultation has
been held with State Governments in
this connection and

(c) if so the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI
MOHAN DHARIA) (a) The Approach
to the Fifth Five Year Plan briefly
indicates the nature of changes requir-
ed in the administrative system

(b) Such consultations with the
State Governments will take place in
the course of this year while prepar-
ing the draft plan

(c) Does not arise.

Fifth Plan Approach Paper

257. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fifth Plan Approach Paper has been finalised by the Planning Commission; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the press release giving the main features of the Approach paper is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See. No. LT-4198/73.]

Seizure of Documents and papers of James Finlay and Company, Calcutta

253. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether last year, the enforcement Directorate under the Ministry paid a surprise visit to the Office of James Finlay and Co., Calcutta and seized some incriminating documents;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) what follow-up action, if any, has been or is being taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, in December, 1970, the premises of James Finlay and Co. Ltd., Calcutta, and their managed concerns were searched by the officers of the Enforcement Directorate in connection with alleged violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations and a number of documents were seized. Based on enquiries so far conducted three Show Cause notices were

issued to which replies have been received and these matters are pending before the Director of Enforcement for adjudication. Further enquiries are also in progress.

Communal incidents in the country during 1971-72 and 1972-73

259. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) how many cases of communal incidents involving attacks on the minority community were reported from each State to the Ministry during 1971-72 and 1972-73;

(b) the description of major cases;

(c) the steps, if any, taken by the Central and State Governments to apprehend the culprits and restore peace and communal harmony, and

(d) the reasons why communal tension and incidents show no sign of abatement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (d). It would not be correct to say that there has been no sign of abatement of communal tension. According to the information available with the Central Government from its own sources as against 521 communal incidents in 1970, the total number of communal incidents occurring in 1971 was 321, including 21 of serious nature and 240 in 1972, including 12 of serious nature. The serious incidents occurring during 1971 included the incidents at Aligarh and Moradabad in Uttar Pradesh, Burhanpur in Madhya Pradesh, Badarpur in Assam and Tellicherry in Kerala. While the incidents at Aligarh and Moradabad were connected with the elections to the Fifth Lok Sabha, the incident at Badarpur was on account of petty reasons, the incident at Bur-

hanpur was on the occasion of religious celebrations and the incident at Tellicherry took place over some trouble in a religious procession. The communal incidents of serious nature in 1972 included the incidents at Gulbarga, Hubli and Bangalore in Mysore, Nowgong in Asam, Aligarh, Ferozabad, Varanasi, Dadri, Nonari and Sajni in Uttar Pradesh, Palanpur in Gujarat and Akola in Maharashtra. While the disturbances at Gulbarga, Bangalore and Palanpur were on account of trouble on the occasion of religious celebrations, the disturbances in Aligarh, Ferozabad and Varanasi in June, 1972 occurred after the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Act, 1972 was passed by Parliament. The disturbances at Dadri were over an alleged incident of cow-slaughter. The other serious incidents resulted either from petty disputes or on account of alleged misbehaviour towards women.

2. Appropriate action under the law is taken in respect of specific cases by the concerned State Governments and the need for prompt investigation and trial of such cases has been impressed upon them. The Central Government also keep in close touch with the State Governments in such matters. Only recently a detailed review of the arrangements for preventing and controlling such situations was undertaken through the Zonal Conferences convened in different parts of the country.

Report of Sarkar Committee on Larger Industrial Houses

260. SHRI JYOTIRMÓY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) when the Sarkar Commission on unauthorised expansion of licensed capacity by the Larger Industrial Houses and other allegations against the Houses was constituted;

(b) when the Commission was supposed to submit its report;

(c) whether the submission of the report will be further delayed; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the reasons why Government considered it necessary to regularise the unauthorised expansion of the licensed capacity by the larger Industrial Houses at a time when the Sarkar Commission had been investigating this specific charge?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). The Commission of Inquiry on Larger Industrial Houses was appointed by the Government on 18th February, 1970 to inquire into instances if irregularities, lapses or improprieties referred to in the Report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee which have allegedly taken place to the advantage of the Large Industrial Houses and also into certain specific allegations against the Birla Group of concerns. One of the terms of reference of the Commission is to inquire into the circumstances in which certain firms were able to exceed their licensed capacity in certain industries including those where the declared policy of the Government was to encourage them in the small-scale sector. The Commission was initially expected to submit its report within one year of the date of its appointment. The tenure of the Commission has been extended thrice, and it is now upto 17th February 1974.

The Commission has not submitted its report so far, mainly due to the following reasons:—

(i) The terms of reference of the Commission are quite comprehensive and of varied nature; and

(ii) The Commission itself has to undertake investigation into the facts and collect evidence regarding numerous items of inquiry referred to it.

(d). With a view to utilise available capacity as fully as possible in order to meet the requirements of the industrial economy, the Government announced certain facilities for fuller utilisation of capacity by existing industrial undertakings in 65 selected industries. These facilities were not available automatically to undertakings belonging to larger industrial houses, who had to apply specifically to a Task Force which would recommend the approval or rejection of their applications. Government have already issued instructions that in all cases where the licensed capacities are being revised under this scheme the approval letter should specifically mention that it did not amount to condoning or compromising the illegality, if any committed by the applicant in exceeding his licensed capacity and that Government reserve the right to take such penal or other action as may be called for in the matter.

Demand and Production of Cinema Arc Carbons

261 SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) the estimated annual demand in the country of Cinema Arc Carbons and the break-up of the licensed manufacturing capacity per year sanctioned for different firms engaged in the production of these articles,

(b) whether there is any firm engaged in the production of Cinema Arc Carbons on the basis of new manufacturing know-how for Cinema Arc Carbon from indigenous materials developed by the National Physical Laboratory; and

(c) whether there is any export of Cinema Arc Carbon from this country and if so, the quantity annually exported?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a)

(i) From 1 High Intensity
Carbons 9 million pairs
Low Intensity
Carbons 2.5 million pairs
Roasting
various 0.4 million pairs

(ii) Licensed Capacity M/s Union

Carbide 6 million pairs
M/s Bess &
Company 3 million pairs
M/s Brielle
Carbons 2 million pairs
M/s R J Wood
W & Co 1.2 million pairs

In addition there is a unit by the name of Annapurna Carbons in the small scale sector with a capacity of 0.75 million pairs

(b) None in the organised sector

(c) Year Quantity exported Value of exports

1967-68	17.44	secs	Rs 8,600 (App)
1968-69	32.44		Rs 42,000
1969-70	109.810		Rs 78,000
1970-71	297.500		Rs 185,000
1971-72	227.750		Rs 200,000

Expansion of Capacity of Manufacturing Cinema Arc Carbons by M/s Union Carbide India Ltd

262 SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI
SHRI M KATHAMUTHU

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that M/s Union Carbide India Ltd has expanded their manufacturing capacity from 6 million pairs for which they were licensed to 9 million pairs without prior sanction from Government and if so, Government's reaction thereto,

(b) what steps have Government taken to persuade the company to export Arc Carbon in excess of 3 million pairs produced by them so as to create sufficient scope for the manufacture of this article on the basis of new know-how developed by the National Physical Laboratory in terms of the recommendation of the 103 report of the Estimates Committee made as early as 1965-66; and

(c) whether any approach has been made by the Company for regularisation of the expansion of its manufacturing capacity for Arc Carbons beyond the limits of the licensed capacity and if so, what is the decision taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (c). Messrs Union Carbide India have submitted an application for expansion of capacity from 6 million pairs per annum to 9 million pairs stating that the installed capacity is capable of higher production to the extent of 9 million pairs. This application is under examination.

(b) The firm have already been told that they should make every effort to export production in excess of 3 million pairs per annum. While some exports are taking place, Government are not insisting on any specified quantity of exports at this stage as cinema carbons are being imported at present.

All Indian Central Organisation of Federation of P & T Employees Union

263. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether since the development of a split in the All India Central Organisation of the Federation of Posts and Telegraphs Employees' Union last year, all component units of the

Federation in different sectors of Posts and Telegraphs Services have been denied the opportunity of representation to the Board of Posts and Telegraphs and the Circle level authorities;

(b) which are the Unions and Federations of Posts and Telegraphs Employees which enjoy the recognition of Posts and Telegraphs administration on all-India, Circle and Divisional levels and whether the joint consultative procedure between administration and staff union is still in vogue in the Posts and Telegraphs as previously; and

(c) if not, what is the procedure followed now by the Posts and Telegraphs Department in regard to representation by employees of their view point and its consideration by the administration on different levels?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a). No, Sir.

(b) A list of the recognised Federations and Unions/Associations for non-gazetted non-industrial P & T employees is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See NO. LT-4199/73]. The P & T Departmental Council (JCM) has now started functioning after a lapse of about four years, on the basis of the same constitution.

(c) Does not arise.

Demands of Cachar Bengali Speaking People and Bodo Speaking People of North and North East Brahmaputra Valley

264. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by the Union Government in consultation with the State Government of Assam to meet the demands of the Cachar

Bengali-speaking people and Bodo-speaking people of North and North East Brahmaputra Valley against the imposition of Assamese as the sole medium of instruction on them; and

(b) whether any proposal for convening a joint Conference of the representatives of Assam Government and the Bengali-speaking and Bodo-speaking people in Assam, under the auspices of Union Government for evolving of a commonly acceptable formula is under the consideration of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). The Central Government remain in touch with the Government of Assam and other interested parties with a view to finding an amicable solution of the language controversies. The help and assistance of the Central Government would be readily available to the Government of Assam in finding satisfactory solutions.

Steps to check upward trend in Prices

265. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether persistent upward trend in prices in the Second, Third and the Fourth Plans had upset all estimates of Plan projects;

(b) whether the same trend is likely to persist in the Fifth Plan period also; and

(c) if so, whether any steps are being taken to check prices during the Fifth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The estimates of Plan projects have been affected by a variety of factors during the Second, Third and Fourth Plan periods. Besides the rise in prices the

other main factors that have been responsible for the changes in estimates of various Plan projects have been: the tentative nature of original estimates, subsequent modification in the scope and coverage of certain projects, difficulties in foreign exchange, scarcity of basic raw materials like steel and non-ferrous metals, shortage of power, lags in implementation, etc.

(b) and (c). Approach to the Fifth Plan recognises the utmost need for maintaining conditions of overall stability in prices during the Fifth Plan period. Towards this end, the document on 'Approach to the Fifth Plan 1974-79' published in January, 1973 indicates the broad outline of the measures that are proposed to be taken.

Raising of Share Capital of M/s. Indian Oxygen Limited

266. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether sixty six per cent of the share capital of M/s. Indian Oxygen Limited is held by the British Oxygen of U.K.;

(b) whether Government have asked the Company to raise the Indian participation in its share capital; and

(c) if so, what is the Company's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government have not specifically asked the Company to raise the Indian participation in its share capital and, therefore, the question about the Company's reaction would not arise. However, if and when the Company does come up with proposals for expansion involving

additional capital then the Company would be required to raise the Indian participation as per the dilution formula applicable in such cases.

Study on Separation of Beach Sand Minerals on Orissa Coast

267. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any techno-economic feasibility study of the separation of beach sand minerals on the Orissa Coast has been undertaken by the Rare Earths;

(b) if so, how far the study has progressed;

(c) whether the results of the study conducted so far have been encouraging; and

(d) if so, the gist of the study conducted?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Consultants have been engaged by Indian Rare Earths Ltd., to study the feasibility of recovering the economic minerals present in the beach sand deposits on the Orissa coast. Their report is expected to be received shortly.

(c) and (d). It will be possible to give an indication of these aspects after the detailed report is available.

Diversification and Expansion of Indian Oxygen

268. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Indian Oxygen Limited has sought industrial licences for several projects for diversification and expansion of its production;

(b) if so, the outlines of the Company's diversification and expansion programme;

(c) whether any licences have been issued to the Company in this connection; and

(d) if so, the number and nature thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). During 1972, 7 applications were received from M/s. Indian Oxygen Limited. Of these, 3 are for setting up new undertakings and the remaining for the manufacture of 'New Article'. The applications mainly relate to the manufacture of industrial gases, iron powder, submerged arc welding fluxes, filter wire for T.I.G. and M.I.G. welding.

(c) and (d) Against the applications mentioned above, no licence has been issued, so far.

People's participation in preparation and implementation of Fifth Plan

269. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether people's participation in the preparation as well as implementation of Five Year Plans had been much below expectations;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps are being taken to ensure active participation by people in the preparation and implementation of the Fifth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (b). People's participation in the preparation as well as implementation of Five Year Plans has not been available to the extent necessary mainly

because the progress with regard to the decentralisation of decision-making has generally been slow. Moreover, institutional arrangements had also not been established to associate non-official experts and representatives of the people with the formulation and review of development plans.

(c). In order to secure the active participation of the people in the preparation and implementation of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, steps have now been taken to set up planning bodies in the States in which non-official experts would have an opportunity of taking part in the process of Plan formulation as well as review of Plan implementation. In addition, emphasis is also being laid on the formulation of regional and district plans based upon the local potentials and priorities. It is envisaged that panels of knowledgeable non-officials, representatives of the people as well as office bearers of Panchayati Raj bodies would take an active part in the preparation of these plans. A popular version of the Approach Paper for the Fifth Five-Year Plan is also being prepared in all the regional languages in order to facilitate its consideration in villages, towns, factories, educational institutions, offices, trade unions and political and social organisations. The reactions evoked by the Approach Paper would be taken into consideration while finalising the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

Direct Teleprinter service between India and Sri Lanka

270. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether direct teleprinter service between India and Sri Lanka is likely to be introduced; and

(b) if so, by what time the proposal is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a). Direct teleprinter service already exists between India and Sri Lanka.

(b) Does not arise.

Loss to Central Government due to Agitations in the country

271. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made an assessment of loss that Central Government had to suffer due to violent agitations in the various parts of the country during the last three months; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI K. C. PANT): (a). Information is being collected.

(b). Under the Constitution, the maintenance of public order is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned. However, the Central Government remain in close touch with State Governments on problems of law and order and provide all reasonable assistance as may be required by the State Governments for this purpose.

Loss to P & T Department owing to violent agitations

272. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loss that the Posts and Telegraphs Department had to suffer during the last three months due to violent agitation in the various parts of the country; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) The loss for the period November, 1972 to January, 73 so far assessed, comes to approximately Rs. 8.67,000/-.

(b) Necessary and timely steps as warranted are taken for the safety/security of life and Government property by keeping close liaison with the local Civil and Police authorities.

Scheme to provide jobs to Educated Unemployed

274. **SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:**

SHRI SEZHIYAN:

Will the Minister of **PLANNING** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering special schemes to provide jobs to five lakh educated unemployed persons in the next 15 months; and

(b) if so, the broad outline of the scheme and the financial implications thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The schemes are under formulation in consultation with the State Governments and Central Ministries.

Schemes to Improve Telephone and Teleprinter Services

275. **SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA:** Will the Minister of **COMMUNICATIONS** be pleased to state:

(a) the various schemes under active consideration to improve the working of telephones and teleprinter services throughout the country; and

(b) the time by which the schemes are expected to be given effect to?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Various measures as listed in the attached statement are in hand to improve the performance of telephones and teleprinter services.

(b) Most of these are part of continuous processes. Schemes like pressurisation of underground cables, provision of high grade trunk circuits, increase in the number of junctions/circuits etc. have certain limitations by way of availability of resources both material and financial. Such schemes would take about 2 to 5 years for completion.

Statement**A. Telephone Exchanges**

1. Evaluation of performance of the major systems with a view to pinpoint weak spots and their elimination
2. Improvement in cross-bar exchange performance.
3. Laying of underground cables in ducts in major cities.
4. Reduction of the overhead alignment in cities and towns
5. Pressurisation of underground cables.
6. Provision of more vehicles for faster movement of maintenance personnel and equipment.
7. Improving the availability of spares in adequate quantity.
8. Providing traffic relief equipment for exchanges where the traffic has increased beyond the capacity.
9. Improvements in complaint and fault procedure.
10. Refresher training to the staff with a view to improve their efficiency.

B. Trunk Service

1. Extension of STD scheme. It is proposed to commission 50 trunk automatic exchanges linking 300 stations for national STD during the 5th Plan.

- 2 Speeding up manual operation by introduction of demand service, operator dialing circuits etc.
- 3 Provision of stable high grade circuits like microwave and co-axial channels
- 4 Constant review and rationalisation of trunk routing plan
- 5 Improvement in operating practices as required from time to time

C Telex Service

- 1 Circuits modification to improve performance
- 2 Provision of additional circuits on routes where justified
- 3 Reduction in the number of links necessary for establishing long distance telex calls
- 4 Performance measurement and follow up action to improve service

Scheme for Training and Employing Engineers in Small Scale Industrial Units

276 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) the total allocation of seats and funds for 1972-73 under the subsidy scheme for training and employing Engineers with small scale industrial units State-wise, and

(b) how far the scheme is likely to solve the unemployment problem?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). State-wise allocation of seats and funds have not been made. A total provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made for the purpose

during 1972-73. With this provision, it is expected to provide apprenticeship to about 2,000 engineers/Diploma Holders in the small and medium scale units thus preparing them for future employment.

Suggestion to Centre for removal of Inter-State Ban on Sale of State Lottery Tickets

277 SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of Haryana have suggested to the Centre to remove the Inter-State ban on the sale of State Lottery tickets and

(b) if so the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN): (a) Yes Sir

(b) In order to safeguard the interests of States who as a matter of policy do not want to organise lotteries of their own it is considered desirable to restrict the Inter State sale of State lottery tickets.

Strike by Cuttack P&T Linemen in December 1972

278 SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Linemen of the Posts and Telegraphs Department working in Cuttack and Bhubaneswar had struck work in the last week of December 1972 and

(b) if so what were their specific grievances, and the steps taken by the Department to mitigate them?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes

(b) The grievances related to provision of guard wires to safeguard the line-staff against hazards of electrocution. The question of providing guardings at power crossings has been taken up with the State Governments at the highest level. In a large number of cases, crossing points between telephone wires and power wires have been protected. P&T are vigorously pursuing the completion of the remaining works.

Visit of Russian Planning Commission's Team

279. SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether three teams of GOSPLAN (Russia's Planning Commission) visited this country in November, 1972 for in depth studies in the fields of steel, metallurgy and light industries and

(b) if so, what are the findings of their studies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA). (a) Teams of Experts of designated Soviet Organisations visited the country last year and together with Indian Experts studied areas of cooperation between India and the USSR in ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy including steel. Discussions have also been held in regard to possible cooperation between India and the USSR in selected light industries.

(b) In regard to Steel, India and the USSR have agreed in principle to expansion of the Bokaro and Bhilai Steel Plants to 4 million tonnes per year of steel each and to study expansion of these two plants to 7 million tonnes per year and 10 million tonnes per year respectively which are considered feasible on a preliminary examination. In regard to other areas, it has been agreed that the Indian and the USSR Experts will have further discussions and prepare Feasibility Reports wherever these are necessary.

Micro-Wave Connection between Patna and District Headquarters

280. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to connect Patna with all the District Headquarters in Bihar with micro-wave system telephones,

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof, and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA).

(a) No, Sir. It has only been proposed to connect the State capitals with the District Headquarters in the respective States by suitable telecommunication links not necessarily by microwave system.

(b) Provisions for the above have been made in the 5th Five-Year Plan which is yet to be approved. Of 27 Districts in Bihar, four namely Muzaffarpur, Dhanbad, Ranchi and Arrah have already been connected to Patna by microwave or cable systems. Cases for connecting other District Headquarters with Patna would be processed progressively.

(c) The type of medium to be selected is decided on the basis of technical feasibility and financial viability and availability of financial and material resources.

Changes in Industrial Policy Revolution and role of Joint Sector

281. DR. H. P. SHARMA
SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have lately under consideration the question of

modifying the Industrial Policy Resolution;

(b) if so, the outlines of the decision taken in this regard; and

(c) what specific role is proposed to be assigned to the Joint Sector under the modified Policy relating to Industrial Development?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). Government have recently announced their decisions on industrial policy. A copy of Press Note dated 2-2-1973 issued in this regard is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4200/73] Paras 10 and 11 of the Press Note deal with the Joint Sector.

Proposal to set up Nuclear Power Station in Coastal Region of Midnapore, West Bengal

282. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West Bengal Planning Committee organised a seminar to discuss the economics and practical feasibility of setting up a Nuclear power Plant in the coastal region of Midnapore;

(b) whether the seminar unanimously expressed its views in favour of such a nuclear power plant, if so, the principal arguments advanced by the seminar in arriving at its conclusion;

(c) whether the West Bengal Government have made any request for setting up a nuclear power plant in the State; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRI MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The Government of India is not aware of

the Seminar organised by the West Bengal Planning Committee.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

P.M.'s Survey of Hooghly River and Sunderban Areas in West Bengal

283. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister made a survey of the course of the Hooghly river and Sunderban areas in the month of January;

(b) if so, the purpose and the findings thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed for ensuring navigability of the Hooghly and for development of the Sunderban areas of West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA). (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Prime Minister went on a cruise in the Hooghly River on January 23, 1973. The cruise was in the nature of a reconnaissance and for the purpose of the Prime Minister's discussions with the Chief Minister of West Bengal regarding navigation in the Calcutta Port area and development of Sunderban area.

(c) Several steps have been taken to improve navigability of the Hooghly River including river training works and provision of dredgers. A long term solution to the problem of navigability in the river Hooghly is expected to be found when the regular head-water supply for Farakka Barrage is available. Schemes for development of Sunderban area in West Bengal are being worked out in detail by the West Bengal Government which will be taken into consideration by the Planning Commission in the Fifth Plan.

Loss of Life and Property in Andhra Pradesh due to separate Andhra Agitation

284 SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of the loss of lives and properties due to agitation in Andhra;

(b) the number of persons killed due to police firing; and the number of arrests made in connection with the agitation; and

(c) other details about violent activities in connection with separate Andhra agitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) According to the information received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh, 68 persons have been killed in the disturbances connected with the Mulki Rules agitation in the State, so far. The value of loss of property is being ascertained.

(b) 60 persons have been killed in the police firing 18,435 persons have been arrested in connection with the agitation, both under the preventive sections of law and for specific offences.

(c) There have been two murders, 290 cases of arson, 47 cases of sabotage, 13 cases of looting etc., 85 cases of attack on Government offices and Railway Stations and 116 cases of attack on Government vehicles.

Complaints Regarding Mismanagement of Authorities of Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta

285. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding the mis-

management against the authorities of Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta;

(b) whether Government are contemplating to set up an Enquiry Committee for a thorough probe into the affairs of the Institute in view of the long standing grievances of the scholars, employees and even of the Professors of the Institute; and

(c) whether Government propose to supersede the Governing Council of the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta and make it direct unit of the Department of Atomic Energy under full control of the Government of India according to the demand of the Staff and the Scholars?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) A few minor complaints from the employees of the Institute have been brought to the notice of the Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

Expansion of Industrial Units belonging to larger houses

286. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have sanctioned the expansion of capacity of 83 Industrial Units belonging to larger houses;

(b) if so, which are these units and which are the larger business houses benefited; and

(c) how many more such cases of unauthorised expansion have come to the notice of Government?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) Government have so far recognised enhanced capacity in respect of 84 industrial undertakings under the scheme for the fuller utilisation of capacity. Out of these 43 undertakings belong to Larger Industrial Houses listed in Appendix-II-A(I) of Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee Report and the rest are foreign majority companies.

(b) A list of undertakings belonging to Larger Houses in whose cases enhanced capacity has been recognised and the extent of capacity so recognised is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No LT-4201/73]

(c) Some cases of unauthorised expansion of capacities were pointed out by the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee in its report. The details of 45 such cases are given in Appendix IV-F of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee Report, copies of which have been circulated to the Members of the Parliament. These 45 cases have been referred to the Commission of Inquiry into Larger Houses (SARKAR COMMISSION).

Brain Drain from India

287 SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE
Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report recently published by the National Science Foundation of U.S.A. that the "Largest single increments of scientific and technical man-power from abroad in recent years have been scientists and engineers from India",

(b) what are the other facts revealed in the report about brain drain from India, and

(c) in view of the serious situation as revealed in the report, what are the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to solve the problem of brain drain?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) The report reveals that according to data, by country of last residence until 1965, United Kingdom, Canada and Germany were the leading sources of immigrant scientists, engineers and physicians to USA. Over the next 5 years these inflows remained large but by 1969 India was the leading source of scientists and engineers. By 1970 the number from India was 2900.

(b) Other facts revealed in the Report about brain drain from India indicate that—

(i) there is a category of immigrant scientists and engineers who had been born in one country but resided in another before entering USA. 120 Indian scientists and engineers were found in this category.

(ii) The sharp increase in the number of immigrants from Asian countries was a consequence of October 1965 amendment to the USA Immigrants Laws. Prior to this amendment the immigrant scientists and engineers came mostly from Europe. The amendment made it possible to reallocate nation-wise quota of some European Countries to some Asian countries. This facilitated the entry of a large number of would be immigrants from these countries maintained on the waiting list. As a result, by 1969 India became the leading source of scientists and engineers immigrating to USA. The number of Indian doctors admitted to USA as immigrants in 1970 is comparatively small being 256.

- (iii) The report also shows that the number of students from Asian countries in USA recorded an increase in 1968 but somewhat went down in 1970. However, the number of students from India, particularly in engineering subjects, in American Universities have increased considerably in course of the five years. There were about 6,000 Indian students in 1966-67 and their number increased by 50 per cent in 1969-70.

(c) The Government are continuously considering measures to check brain drain by improving employment opportunities and also to facilitate the return of Indian Scientists, Engineers, etc. from abroad. Some of the measures already taken in this direction are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-4202/73.]

The Government have also taken the following measures to check the brain drain.

- (1) A sum of Rs. 50 crores has been allocated in the 4th Plan for employment of educated unemployed, of which, an amount of Rs. 20 crores has been allocated in this year's budget.
- (2) An amount of Rs. 27 crores has been earmarked by the Planning Commission for allocation to State Governments for formulating special employment programmes for which the States will have to contribute another Rs. 27 crores.
- (3) Financial help is rendered to enterprising unemployed persons by Nationalised Banks
- (4) The Planning Commission and the State Governments are also working out schemes for employment so that qualified persons may not have to go

abroad for lack of employment.

- (5) The Government of India appointed a "Committee on Unemployment" to assess the extent of unemployment and to suggest remedial measures. The Committee have submitted an interim report on short-term measures for employment.

Setting up of Indo-Iraqi Joint Planning Committee

238. SHRI P. GANGA DEB:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Indo-Iraqi Joint Planning Committee has been set up to study and utilise the planning activities of the two countries for mutual benefits;

(b) whether he had any discussion with the Iraqi delegation which visited India in the third week of December, 1972; and

(c) the nature and outcome of the discussions held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c). At the discussions with the Iraqi delegation led by the Minister of Planning of the Republic of Iraq in December 1972, it was agreed that (i) a Joint Planning Committee would be set up to study and utilise the planning activities of the two countries with a view to re-inforcing economic development in the two countries through mutual cooperation, (ii) Indian consultancy organisations in different fields of specialisation would assist the Iraqi organisations to build up capabilities in the engineering, management and other consultancy activities and (iii) India would assist to the maximum possible extent, in meeting Iraq's requirements of experts in planning and other fields of specialisation.

Common Cadre for Assistants

289. SHRI PANNALAL BARAPAL:
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:

Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Assistants' Grade are still stagnating in this Grade in some Ministries/Departments while junior Assistants who have put in only 20 or 22 years service are officiating in the higher grade since long in other Ministries/Departments;

(b) whether there is a common cadre of all Secretariat staff working in various Departments of the Ministry of Finance, while separate cadre is maintained for each Class, Department-wise in other Ministries for promotions and transfers, and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken by the Government to maintain a common cadre of all the Departments in each Ministry and to increase the present quota of Assistants for promotion on the basis of their length of service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) The cadre of Assistants consists of persons recruited from different sources and their inter se seniority is determined according to well defined principles. There are thus cases of Assistants who have put in long years of service but are junior to others who have been appointed directly as Assistants on the results of the Union Public Service Commission examination. Promotion to the grade of Section Officers is made through different channels. One of the methods is by a limited competitive examination under which it is possible that junior Assistants who succeed at this examination may get promoted earlier than their seniors.

(b) and (c). Normally each Department under the charge of a Secretary can have a separate cadre in the Secretariat Services, but there is no objection to a common cadre for two or more Departments, as in the Ministry of Finance, on consideration of administrative convenience and viability. Seniority Lists for each decentralised grade are maintained cadre-wise as provided in the CSS Rules. In order, however, to reduce disparity in the promotion opportunities for persons working in different cadres, a scheme has been introduced bringing promotions within a suitable range of seniority as specified by the Department of Personnel from time to time. Assistants belonging to the "length of service category" are now eligible for promotion against 1/3rd of select list vacancies in the Section Officers' Grade. The feasibility of providing a share to this category in promotions made to temporary vacancies in Section Officers' Grade also is under examination.

Exhibition at the Congress Session in Calcutta (December, 1972)

290. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
Will the Minister of **INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an exhibition was arranged through Government agencies during the recent Congress Session at Calcutta (December, 1972);

(b) if so, whether Government propose to organise such exhibitions and make available such facilities at the Sessions of other political parties;

(c) whether any rent was paid by Government to the Congress Organisation for holding this exhibition; and

(d) whether there was any revenue through the sale of tickets from the visitors and if so, the total amount of revenue?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) An exhibition was organised in Bidhan Nagar by the Reception Committee of the 74th Plenary Session of the Indian National Congress. The Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting put up a pavilion on 'Self-Reliance' which also had a small display on Family Planning, at this exhibition

(b) Government do not organise exhibitions on such occasions, but requests for participation in exhibitions organised by any institution are considered, on merits, from the publicity point of view

(c) Rent is being paid for 4050 sq ft of space taken by DAVP

(d) An entry fee of 18 paise was charged by the Organizers of the exhibition but Government have no information regarding the total amount of revenue collected by them. No special fee was charged for entry into the DAVP's pavilion

Maharashtra-Mysore Boundary Dispute

291 PROF MADHU DANDAVATE Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Union Government propose to take any fresh steps to resolve the Mysore-Maharashtra boundary dispute in view of the failure of the Maharashtra and Mysore Governments to settle the dispute; and

(b) whether this has affected the developmental activities in the border areas of both the States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHIN) (a) Efforts in the direction of securing a mutually agreed solution of this dispute are continuing.

(b) Government are not aware of any instance where the developmental activities in the border areas of these States have been affected because of the boundary dispute.

Transfer of a Mine in Goa to a Freedom Fighter from Ratnagiri District

292 PROF MADHU DANDAVATE Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state—

(a) whether a freedom fighter from village Katta of the Ratnagiri District has written to the Government urging the transfer for his means of livelihood of a small mine in Goa and

(b) if so what steps have been taken to provide the necessary means of livelihood to the freedom fighter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHIN) (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Mining concessions are granted by the State Government, Union Territories and therefore the freedom fighter was advised to apply direct to the Goa Administration in this regard

Meeting of P. & T. Officials of India and Sri Lanka

293 SHRI C T DHANDAPANI Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Post and Telegraph officials of India and Sri Lanka had met on 23rd January, 1973;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed, and

(c) the decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI M. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Revision of the Operational and Accounting procedures relating to the Telecommunication Services bet-

between the two countries. (2) Modernisation of the Telecommunication Lines between Sri Lanka and India. (3) Settlement of outstanding arrears of accounts.

(c) The decisions arrived at between the two delegations to be formally approved by the respective Governments are as follows:—

- (1) For purposes of India-Sri Lanka Telephone Service. India shall be divided into two Zones namely Zone-I comprising of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Union Territory of Pondicherry and Zone-II comprising of the rest of India.

There shall be no accounting for telephone traffic between Zone-I and Sri Lanka. Each Administration will retain its collection on the originating traffic.

On Traffic between Zone-II in India and Sri Lanka the sharing of revenues on telephone Traffic shall be in the ratio of 4 (India): 1 (Sri Lanka).

In the telegraph Services the sharing of revenues shall be in the ratio of 3 (India): 2 (Sri Lanka), entire India forming single Unit.

The accounting rate and the collection rate shall be independent of each other and of the route used both for telegraph and telephone services.

(2) Steps for both immediate improvement in the performance, and long term improvement and expansion of the India-Sri Lanka Telecom. Network were chalked out.

(3) (i) As both administrations have claims on each other arising out of increase in Trunk Call charges made in their respective countries for which the prior concurrence had not been given by the other administration and as it would now involve considerable effort for realisation of the increased charges from the public in both countries, it was decided to drop the mutual claims.

(ii) Regarding the claim of India on Sri Lanka for Maintenance Charges of the Submarine Cable, it was decided to settle on an Ad-hoc basis by mutual agreement, for which Sri Lanka Administration would send a proposal to Indian Administration.

Committee on Administrative set up in the country

294 SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:

SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the six member Committee set up by Prime Minister on the Administrative set-up held various meetings and had discussion on various subjects;

(b) if so, whether they have set up various groups to make an intensive study of its various aspects; and

(c) if so, whether this Committee will reply upon the study made by the ARC or would have a fresh review of the whole matter?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee has set up a few Groups to assist it in examining problems in certain selective areas.

(c) The Committee will no doubt take into account the recommendations made by A.R.C. and the decisions taken by the Governments thereon when formulating their views on the improvements of the administrative machinery of the Government of India, the State Government and in the public sector to meet the requirements of the plan.

Curb on remittances made by foreign Tobacco and cigarette industries

295. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2293 dated the 29th November, 1972 regarding the profits repatriated by the foreign Tobacco and Cigarette Industries and state the steps taken or proposed to be taken to curb remittance abroad of such huge amounts of dividends/profits by the industries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): The following steps have been taken to lessen the liability on account of remittances —

(1) Under Section 18A of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, which came into effect on 1-4-1965, foreign branches and foreign majority companies are prohibited from acting as technical and management advisers or agents in the trading or commercial fields except with the general or special permission of the Central Government or the Reserve Bank of India

(2) The Industrial Licensing Policy has been tightened in case of foreign majority companies, so that their further expansions will be restricted to those lines which are considered essential for the economic and industrial development of the country. Such expansions are generally allowed on the condition that the companies will issue additional equity to Indian nationals so as to dilute the foreign share-holdings.

(3) A revised Foreign Exchange Regulation Bill has been introduced in the Parliament, so that the activities of foreign companies or Indian companies having foreign share holdings of 40 per cent or more will need Government approval afresh.

(4) Under remittance facilities in respect of dividends declared by 100

per cent foreign owned companies, the utilisation of reserve for dividends is now subjected to the following conditions being satisfied by the Reserve Bank of India:—

(i) That the reserves have been drawn upon only for maintaining the dividend quantum at the average of the previous 5 years or at 10 per cent of the paid up capital, whichever is more;

(ii) That the drawal on reserves does not exceed 10 per cent of the total of the paid up capital and free reserves of the company at the commencement of the year; and

(iii) That the balance of free reserves left after the drawal does not fall below 15 per cent of the total of the paid-up capital and reserves as in (ii) above

(5) Period of royalty agreements is now of shorter duration and the rate of royalty allowed is also lower

Report of Wanchoo Committee on working of National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad

296 SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state —

(a) whether the Report of the N. N. Wanchoo Committee on the working of the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad has since been received;

(b) if so, its broad recommendations; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). Shri N. N. Wanchoo was appointed to enquire into certain specific complaints made against the working of the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad. His

report has been received very recently and is under examination of the Government of India.

बिहार के मुख्य मंत्री का बिहार में परमाणु बिजली घर स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव

297. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के मुख्य मन्त्री ने बिहार में परमाणु बिजली घर स्थापित करने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव या जापन भेजा है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसकी मुख्य बात क्या है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मंत्री, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री तथा अंतरिक्ष मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) :
(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

बिहार के स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन दिया जाना

298. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी सहाय समिति और बिहार सरकार आपके पास पेंशन की स्वीकृति के लिए पहले भी कई हजार सेनानियों के नाम भेज चुकी है यदि हा, तो 15 फरवरी तक प्राप्त नामों की कुल संख्या कितनी थी ;

(ख) क्या बिहार के 215 स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों में से बहुत से सेनानियों को, जिन्हें

4 दिसम्बर, 1972 तक पेंशन देने की स्वीकृति दी गई थी, अभी तक स्वीकृति प्राप्त नहीं हुए है यदि हा, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या 4 दिसम्बर के बाद भी स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन की स्वीकृति दी गई है, यदि हा, तो उनकी जिलावार संख्या और नाम क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) जी हा, श्रीमान् । 6,050 ।

(ख) पेंशन स्वीकृति से सम्बन्धित सूचनाएँ सभी सम्बन्धित स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को भेज दी गई हैं । यह ज्ञात नहीं है कि वास्तव में उनमें से कितनों को सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ग) अपेक्षित सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गए विवरणों में दी गई है । [प्रन्धालय में रख दिये गये । देखिये सख्या LT/4203/73]

स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों को पेंशन देना

300. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गत 31 जनवरी, 1973 तक राज्यवार कुल कितने स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों ने पेंशन के लिये आवेदन पत्र भेजे ,

(ख) 31 जनवरी 1973 तक पेंशन प्राप्त करने वाले स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों की राज्यवार संख्या क्या है ;

(ग) पेंशन देने में धीमी गति और विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं , और

(घ) पेंशन की मजूरी शीघ्र देने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह न्यायलय में उपलब्ध (सी एफ० एच० बी०एसि) : (क) सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी जाती है।

(ख) सही सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। फिर भी, 31-1-1973 तक 8778 स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के आवेदन पत्र पेंशन स्वीकृति के लिये अनुमोदित कर दिये गये हैं।

(ग) और (घ). स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों से पेंशन की स्वीकृति के लिये प्राप्त आवेदनपत्रों की मंडा बहुत अधिक है और सभ्य अनुमान को पार कर गयी है। शीघ्र निपटान के लिए अधिक कर्मचारी नियुक्त किये गये हैं। आशा है कि 14 अगस्त, 1973 तक सभी आवेदनपत्रों को जांच पूरी कर ली जायेगी और प्राप्त पाये गये अधिक से अधिक मामलों में पेंशन स्वीकृत कर दी जायगी।

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जोड़ . 118466

Ordinance on Nationalisation of Foreign-owned Plantations in Kerala

301 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 406 on the 15th November, 1972, and state:

(a) whether Government have since decided to grant clearance to the Ordinance of Kerala Government for nationalisation of the foreign owned Plantations in that State; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Not yet,
Sir.

(b) The matter is still under consideration.

Lowering of retirement age from
58 to 55

302. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently considered the matter regarding lowering of retirement age from 58 to 55 years for the Government servants; and

(b) if so, whether a final decision has been taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND
IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSON-
NEL: (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):
(a) No, Sir. The age of retirement of Central Government employees has raised from 55 to 58 with effect from 30th November, 1962 after a thorough examination of all relevant factors and on the basis of the recommendation of the Second Pay Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

Areas covered by T.V. in the Fourth
Plan

303. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the areas covered by Television service at present;

(b) the areas which would be covered by this service by the end of Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the programme worked out for execution of projects to fulfill this target?.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM
BIR SINHA): (a) So far, only two TV Centres at Delhi and Bombay have been commissioned. Delhi TV Centre covers approximately an area of 11,300 Sq. Kms and Bombay 13,500 Sq. Kms.

(b) and (c). A statement showing T.V. projects included in the Fourth Plan, their likely target dates and the approximate area coverage of each on completion, is attached.

STATEMENT

The following statement shows Television Stations proposed to be set up as part of the Fourth Five Year Plan, their target dates and the area expected to be covered by each:—

T. V. Projects included in Fourth Plan				Target Date	Approximate area coverage in Sq. Kms.
1.	Amritsar T. V. Transmitting Station	.	.	May, 1973	18,000
2.	Poona Relay Centre	.	.	1973	23,000
3.	Srinagar T. V. Station	.	.	1973	23,000
4.	Madras T. V. Station	.	.	1974	10,000
5.	Calcutta T. V. Station	.	.	1975-76	18,000
6.	Lucknow T. V. Station	.	.	1974-75	20,000
7.	Kanpur Relay Centre	.	.	1974-75	20,000
8.	Durgapur/Asansol Relay Centre	.	.	1976-77	20,000
9.	Mussoorie Relay Centre	.	.	1974-75	50,000
10.	Jullundur T. V. Station	.	.	1976-77	20,000
11.	Bhatinda Relay Centre	.	.	1977-78	11,000
12.	Sirhind/Kassuli Relay Centre	.	.	1977-78	11,000

Agreement with Hungary for Development of Atomic Energy

304. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been signed recently between India and Hungary for mutual collaboration in the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes;

(b) if so, salient features thereof; and

(c) how India is likely to be benefited by this agreement in the development of her atomic energy devices

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c) India and Hungary already have an agreement on co-operation in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy. Recently at the invitation of Chairman, Indian Atomic Energy Commission a Hungarian delegation led by Prof Gyorgy Osztrovski, Chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission of the Hungarian People's Republic visited India for discussions on the implementation of the existing collaboration agreement between the two countries. A copy of the Press Note issued on the occasion giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-4204/73.]

ग्रामीण औद्योगिक आयोग

305. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री हरी सिंह :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ग्रामीण औद्योगिक आयोग स्थापित करके ग्रामीण क्षेत्र से बेरोजगारी दूर करने पर विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हा, तो आयोग की स्थापना कब तक होगी, और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और औद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) :

(क) से (ग) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग समिति (1968) ने अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ खादी और ग्रामोद्योग कार्यक्रम की प्रगति का पुनरीक्षण किया व सुझाव दिया कि वर्तमान खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग को ग्राम उद्योग आयोग के नाम में एक सांविधिक निकाय के रूप में बदल दिया जाना चाहिये जिसे परामर्श देने, प्रशिक्षण तथा अनुसन्धान करने व प्रायोजित करने की शक्तियाँ मिली हुई हों तथा जो सामान्यतया ग्राम उद्योगों के विकास कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन में तालमेल बैठाने का काम करे। समिति के सुझाव की सरकार जाच कर रही है।

वर्ष 1971-72 और 1972-73 में

रोजगार के अवसर

306. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

श्री हरी सिंह :

क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1971-72 और 1972-73 में सरकार द्वारा कितने बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव है और ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनको इस अवधि में वास्तव में रोजगार दिया जा चुका है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन भारिया) : एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर प्रस्तुत है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या L.T-4205/73]।

पाचवी योजना के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए प्राप्त योजना

307. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से पिछड़े हुये क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये कौन-कौन सी योजनाये प्राप्त हुई हैं ; और

(ख) उन योजनाओं का व्यौरा क्या है और उनके सम्बन्ध से सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन भारिया) : (क) पाचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से कोई स्कीम प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

अन्तर्ग्र प्रदेश में मारे गये व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को सहायता

308. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने आंध्र प्रदेश में राष्ट्रपति शासन की घोषणा के बाद आंध्र प्रदेश के विभाजन की माग करने सम्बन्धी धमकानों में अब तक पुलिस द्वारा गोली चलाये जाने से अबका धन्यथा मारे गये व्यक्तियों को वित्तीय सहायता देने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसकी मुख्य बाने क्या है , और

(ग) यदि नहीं तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) (क) और (ख). राज्य सरकार ने पुलिस द्वारा गोली चलाये जाने से मारे गये व्यक्तियों के परिवारों को 1000 रुपये तथा चायल कीन अपग हुए व्यक्तियों को 250 रुपये से लेकर 500 रुपये तक का अनुग्रहपूर्वक अनुदान देने का निर्णय किया है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली प्रशासन से प्राप्त विकास योजनाएं

309. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन से सरकार को इस वर्ष विकास की कौन-कौन सी योजनाएं प्राप्त हुई है ,

(ख) उन योजनाओं का विस्तृत व्यौरा क्या है , और

(ग) सरकार की उसके प्रति क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन भारिया) (क) और (ख). सभा-पटल पर दो विवरण रख दिये गये हैं उनमें से एक में दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा अपनी वार्षिक योजना 1972-73 के लिए प्रस्तावित महत्वपूर्ण विकास स्कीम दिखाई गई है तथा दूसरे में विभिन्न महत्वपूर्ण विकास शीर्षकों के अन्तर्गत प्रस्तावित भौतिक लक्ष्य दिये गए हैं। [ग्रन्थालय में रखे गये। देखिये संख्या L.T-4206/73]।

(ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने वर्ष 1972-73 के लिए प्रस्तुत किए गए प्रस्तावों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए 45.36 करोड़ रुपए के परिष्वय का प्रस्ताव रखा था। योजना आयोग में इन प्रस्तावों पर विचार विमर्श किया गया और अन्त में योजना आयोग ने 43 करोड़ रुपए के परिष्वय के लिए अपनी स्वीकृति दे दी।

आकाशवाणी के माध्यम से अपने विचार प्रकट करने के लिए राजनीतिक दलों के नेताओं को आमंत्रित किया जाना

310. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971-72 में जिन राजनीतिक दलों के नेताओं को आकाशवाणी के माध्यम से अपने विचार प्रकट करने के लिये आमंत्रित किया गया था उनके नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) यदि ऐसे किसी नेता को आमंत्रित नहीं किया गया था तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या आकाशवाणी के माध्यम से अपने विचार प्रकट करने के लिये राजनीतिक दलों के नेताओं को आमंत्रित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बर्मबीर सिंह) : (क) आकाशवाणी राजनीतिक दलों अथवा ऐसी दलों के प्रतिनिधियों की हस्तियत में उनके नेताओं/सदस्यों के प्रसारणों की व्यवस्था नहीं करती। तथापि आवश्यकता पड़ने पर राजनीतिक दलों के सदस्यों की उनकी जाती हस्तियत में

प्रसारण करने के लिए आमंत्रित किया जाता है। जिन राजनीतिक दलों के नेताओं/सदस्यों ने 1-4-1971 से 31-3-1972 तक के दौरान रेडियो पर प्रसारण किए, उनके नाम सभा-घटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिए हुए हैं। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT—4207/73]।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) जी नहीं, राजनीतिक दलों के प्रतिनिधियों के रूप में नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Approval of Damanganga Reservoir Project

311. SHRI VEKARIA:

SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has approved the Damanganga Reservoir Project; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 24.40 crores which envisages construction of a dam and right bank canal to irrigate an area of 36827 hectares in Gujarat, 6880 hectares in Dadra Nagar Haveli and 2833 hectares in Daman. Besides irrigation, the scheme will also supply water for domestic and Industrial requirement of Bulsar district in Gujarat, Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman. The Scheme also proposes to generate Power to the extent of 1000 K.W.

वर्ष 1974 में भारत निमित्त उपग्रह का छोड़ा जाना

312. श्री बबालार रवि : क्या अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1974 में भारत में निमित्त उपग्रह के छोड़े जाने की तैयारी में आगे और क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या थुम्बा अन्तरिक्ष केन्द्र के उपग्रह पद्धति प्रभाग का इस कार्य के लिए विकास किया गया है , और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स मंत्री, सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री तथा अन्तरिक्ष मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) :

(क) उपग्रह के मूल रूप के निर्माण के लिए प्रयोगशाला में काम चालू हो गया है और उसे बनाना प्रारम्भ कर दिया है ।

(ख) जी हा ।

(ग) विक्रम साराभाई अन्तरिक्ष केन्द्र, जिसका उपग्रह प्रभाग एक अंग है, सम्पूर्ण परियोजना के लिए पूरी तरह से उत्तरदायी है । थुम्बा में स्थित उपग्रह पद्धति प्रभाग ने ही उपग्रह के निर्माण का डिजाइन तैयार किया है और उपग्रह प्रक्षेपण सम्बन्धी कार्य के सभी चरणों से वही सम्बद्ध है ।

**Representation from Employees
Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre**

313. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received any representation from the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre Employees Union; and

(b) if so, the gist thereof and the steps taken thereon?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE. (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) (a) and (b). Government have received a representation from the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre Employees Union enclosing a petition from certain employees of the Centre regarding tests for recruitment of Lower Division Clerks/Typists. The facts are being ascertained.

**Murder of Dr. J. C. Gupta, Additional
Civil Surgeon, Baharaich,
Uttar Pradesh**

314 SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government received any communication requesting for an enquiry into the murder of Doctor J. C. Gupta, Additional Civil Surgeon, Baharaich, Uttar Pradesh on the night of 8-9th May, 1972;

(b) whether till December, 1972 nothing was done to arrest the culprits; and

(c) the steps being taken to investigate and arrest the culprits?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) (a) Three letters are reported have been received by the Government of Uttar Pradesh from Shri C. P. Gupta of Ajmer requesting for probe into case of murder of Dr. J. C. Gupta father-in-law of the petitioner.

(b) and (c). The case was entrusted by the Government of Uttar Pradesh for investigation to the State C.I.D. No useful clues about the culprit have been found so far. The case is still under investigation.

Loss of production in Industries

315 SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYA:
With the Minister of INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the loss of buying capacity of almost 80 per cent of our people, our Industries are suffering and lowering down production due to want of markets, and

(b) the steps Government have taken to increase the consumption of goods in Home Markets in order to increase the production of Industries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMA-
NIAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

बंब 1972-73 में गुजरात में नये डाक-तारखर

316. श्री हुकूम अहम कछवाय क्या
सचार मली यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) गुजरात के विभिन्न जिलो मे
इस समय कितने डाक व तारखर है, और

(ख) वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान इन
जिलो मे कितने नये डाक तारखर खोले जा
रहे हैं ?

सचार मली (श्री हेमकलीमन्धन बहुगुणा):

(क) गुजरात राज्य मे इस समय जो
डाकखर और तारखर काम कर रहे हैं

उन की जिलाखर संख्या नीचे दी गई
है —

जिले का नाम	डाकखरों की संख्या	तारखरों की संख्या
1 अहमदाबाद	446	58
2 अमरेली	279	20
3 वनसकाठा	298	21
4 बडोदा	486	36
5 भावनगर	438	22
6 बरोच	414	31
7 बुलसर	461	45
8 डायच	37	1
9 गाधीनगर	46	14
10 आमनगर	237	24
11 जूनागढ़	447	41
12 केरा	567	64
13 कछ	417	36
14 मेहसाना	495	52
15 पचमहलज	343	26
16 राजकोट	412	44
17 सबरकाठा	399	32
18 सूरत	461	51
19 सुरेन्द्रनगर	244	19
योग	6927	637

(ख) गुजरात रा'क्ष के 'वितीय वर्ष 1972-73 में जो नए डाकघर और तारघर खोले गए /खोले जाने की संभावना है, उन की संख्या जिलावार नीचे दी गई है :—

जिले का नाम	डाकघरों की संख्या	तारघरों की संख्या
1. अहमदाबाद	10	कोई नहीं
2. अमरेली	9	"
3. वनमकंठा	7	"
4. बडोदा	17	1
5. भावनगर	34	कोई नहीं
6. बरोड	11	1
7. बुलसर	16	2
8. डागड	1	कोई नहीं
9. गांधीनगर	3	कोई नहीं
10. जामनगर	7	1
11. जूनागढ़	8	कोई नहीं
12. केरा	13	"
13. कच्छ	6	1
14. मेहसाणा	13	कोई नहीं
15. पंचमहल	7	2
16. राजकोट	13	कोई नहीं
17. साबरकंठा	3	"
18. सूरत	25	"
19. सरेन्द्रनगर	21	"
योग	224	8

हिमाचल प्रदेश में वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान नये डाक व तारघर

317. श्री हुकुम चन्द कच्छबाव : क्या संघर मंत्री यह बतावे की कु का करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश जिले के विभिन्न जिलों में इस समय कितने डाक व तारघर हैं ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1972-73 के दौरान इन जिलों में कितने नये डाक व तारघर स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं ?

संघर मंत्री (श्री हुमचलीमन्धन बहुगुणा):

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के विभिन्न जिलों में इस समय जो डाकघर और तारघर काम कर रहे हैं उन की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :—

क्रम संख्या	जिले का नाम	डाक-घरों की संख्या	तार-घरों की संख्या
1.	शिमला	253	38
2.	सोलन	109	14
3.	बिलासपुर	80	10
4.	सिरमौर	110	6
5.	किनौर	50	2
6.	लाहौल स्पिति	22	1
7.	मंडी	205	19
8.	कुल्लू	92	10
9.	कांगड़ा	441	29
10.	चम्पा	81	14
11.	हमीरपुर	197	10
12.	ऊना	104	22
योग		1744	175

(ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश के विभिन्न जिलों में वित्तीय वर्ष 1972-73 के बकाया समय में जो नए डाकघर और तारघर खोले जाने की संभावना है, उन की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :—

क्रम संख्या	जिले का नाम	कितने डाकघर खोले जाने की संभावना है	कितने तारघर खोले जाने की संभावना है
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1.	शिमला	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं
2.	सोलन	कोई नहीं	"
3.	बिलासपुर	"	3
4.	सिरमौर	"	कोई नहीं
5.	किलौर	"	"
6.	लाहौल स्पिति	1	"
7.	मंडी	3	"
8.	कुल्लू	1	"
9.	कांगड़ा	5	3
10.	चम्बा	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं
11.	हमीरपुर	"	1
12.	ऊना	"	कोई नहीं

योग 10 7

भूमिगत पाकिस्तानी राक्षसों को कश्मीर राज्य से निकालना

318. श्री हुकुम चन्द कच्छवाह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय काश्मीर में ऐसे पाकिस्तानी राक्षसों की जिलेवार संख्या क्या है जो वैध पारपत्र और बीजा पर पाकिस्तान से आए थे और पारपत्र तथा बीजा की अवधि समाप्त होने पर विभिन्न जिलों में भूमिगत हो गए ;

(ख) इनको बाहर निकालने के लिए सरकार ने इस बीच क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार की भावी नीति और योजना क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ३१० चन्द्र पल्ल): (क) जम्मू व काश्मीर सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार राज्य में ऐसे कोई मामले ध्यान में नहीं आए हैं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) इस संबंध में सरकार सतर्क है और जब कभी आवश्यक हुआ तो यथोचित कार्यवाही की जायेगी ।

पंजाब राज्य से भूमिगत पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों को निकालना

319. श्री हुकुम चन्द कच्छवाह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पंजाब राज्य में इस समय जिलावार कितने पाकिस्तानी नागरिक हैं जो वध पारपत्र और बीजा पर पाकिस्तान से आए थे और अपने पारपत्र और बीजा की अवधि समाप्त होने पर विभिन्न जिलों में भूमिगत हो गए हैं ;

(ख) इनको बाहर निकालने के लिए सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की भावी नीति क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त): (क) अमृतसर 23

संगरूर

1

(ख) तलाश करने के नोटिस (लुक-आउट-नोटिस) जारी किए गए हैं और पता लगाने तथा कानून के अनुसार उनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने के प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं ।

(ग) पहले से ही आदेश हैं कि बीसा पर भारत आने वाले सभी पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों से उनके बीसा की वैध अवधि के अन्तर्गत पाकिस्तान वापस भेजा जाये । यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि वे यहाँ अधिक न सके संबंधित अधिकारियों को आदेश दिए गए हैं कि उनको यहाँ अधिक समय तक रकने तथा भूमिगत होने से रोकने के लिए उनके रकने पर कड़ा नियंत्रण रखा जाये ।

बैध पारपत्रों पर अण्डमान क्षेत्र में आने वाले पाकिस्तानी नागरिक

320. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्ष में कितने पाकिस्तानी नागरिक वैध पारपत्रों पर केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश अण्डमान आए थे ; और

(ख) उनमें से बीजा की समाप्ति से पूर्व कितने वापस चले गए ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त): (क) शून्य ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

आई०सी०एस० सर्वरों के अधिकारियों के सेवा काल की अंतिम रूप से समाप्ति

322. श्री सकर बहाल सिंह : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) देश में आई० सी० एस० सर्वरों के अधिकारियों का अंतिम सेवा काल कब समाप्त होगा ,

(ख) आई० सी० एस० के रूप में सेवानिवृत्त होने वाले अंतिम पदाधिकारियों के नाम क्या हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा कानून विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्रा) : (क) और (ख) : इस समय भारतीय सिविल सेवा का कोई सर्वर नहीं है । भारतीय सिविल सेवा में नियुक्त किए गए कुछ व्यक्ति या तो भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा के सदस्य के रूप में या उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश के रूप में कार्य कर रहे हैं । सामान्यतः ऐसे सभी व्यक्ति भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा के आई० सी० एस० सदस्य, श्री एम० जी० कौल की अंतिम सेवानिवृत्ति की तारीख अर्थात् 16 जनवरी, 1979 तक सेवा निवृत्त हो जायेंगे ।

Contingency Plans for Relief in Drought and other Natural Calamities

323. SHRI DHARAMARAO AFZALPURKAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have issued directions to the State Governments to prepare contingency plans along with their Annual and Five Year Plans specifically containing works for drought relief or relief in any natural calamity; and

(b) if so, the number and names of the States which have made such provisions in their proposed plans; and

(c) the amount of money which Central Government have proposed to grant in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) to (c): While no specific directions have been issued for the preparation of contingency plans so far it has been recently suggested that the State Governments should identify productive labour intensive projects/schemes in each district in line with local development priorities which could be started at short notice on the occurrence of a natural calamity.

Grant of Pension to Freedom Fighters

324. SHRI K. BALADHANDAYUTHAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number and names of freedom fighters who have been sanctioned pension, district-wise in each State so far; and

(b) the number of applications rejected in this regard and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS. (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) District-wise figures are being compiled and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as they are ready

(b) The number of applications rejected upto 15th February, 1973 is 1,076 Applications are rejected mainly on the following grounds:—

- (i) Annual income of the applicant exceeds Rs. 5,000.
- (ii) Actual imprisonment including period of normal remission falls short of 6 months
- (iii) Applicants being ineligible i.e., sons, married daughters, brothers of the freedom fighter etc.

T. V. Centre in Orissa

325. SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether Government propose to establish a T V. Centre in Orissa and if so, when and what will be its range?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) The establishment of a TV Station in Orissa has been proposed for inclusion in the Fifth Plan. If included in the Planning Commission approved Plan, the project will be taken up and completed during the Fifth Plan. The range of the TV transmitter will be about 80 kilometres.

Manufacture of Microwave Equipment in India

326 SHRI ARJUN SETHI:
SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government are taking to develop manufacturing capacity in microwave equipment in India;

(b) when Government would be able to provide a national microwave communication system; and

(c) which are the State capitals, which would be connected with microwave links in the near future.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Manufacture of microwave equipment has been taken up at the Bangalore factory of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited. To begin with, two systems viz., 7 GHz 300 channels and 8 GHz 940 channels are under production. Production of 100 terminals for P&T Department per

year is being planned. The Production will be further expanded during the Fifth Five Year Plan period. It is also proposed to take up manufacture of microwave equipment at the new unit of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited which has been set up at Naini near Allahabad for the production of long distance transmission equipment.

(b) A nation-wide microwave network covering a number of cities will be progressively set up during the Fifth Plan period and extension of the net work will be a continuing process.

(c) Calcutta, Shillong, New Delhi, Jaipur, Srinagar, Chandigarh, Simla, Patna and Bhubaneswar already have microwave links; Bombay, Bangalore, Madras, Lucknow, Trivandrum, Hyderabad, Gandhinagar and Bhopal are planned to be provided with microwave links during the early part of the Fifth Five Year Plan period.

Central Board of Film Censors

327. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to constitute the Central Board of Film Censors and entrust it with appellate functions; and

(b) if so, when and what will be the broad outlines of its constitution?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). The major recommendation of the Enquiry Committee on Film Censorship relates to the re-organisation of the Board of Film Censors and revision of certification procedures. A Bill to give effect to the proposed changes is proposed to be introduced during the current session of the Parliament.

A.I.R. Station, Cuttack

328. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3354 on the 23rd August, 1972 regarding the expansion of All India Radio Station Cuttack (Orissa) and state:

(a) the percentage of work that has been carried out in the meantime in the All India Radio Station Cuttack; and

(b) what are the difficulties in the early completion of the work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINGH): (a) *High Power Transmitter*: About 60 per cent of the building works have been completed. Equipment has been received at site. Departmental works are being taken up so as to complete the work at an early date.

Permanent Studios: Site has been taken over. Civil works are expected to be taken up soon.

(b) No particular difficulties are apprehended.

Extension work of Bhadrak Head Post Office, Orissa

329. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the period of time during which extension work of Bhadrak Head Office of Orissa is envisaged to be completed after its start in early 1973-74?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): A Master Plan for development of the HPO compound so as to provide for extension to Bhadrak HPO and Staff quarters is still under examination. It is not therefore, possible to lay down a time schedule for the commencement or completion of the work at the present stage.

Setting up of Cement Units in Joint Sector in Cooperation with Big Business Houses

330. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sought the Cooperation of some big business houses in the country in setting up Cement manufacturing units in the joint sector;

(b) if so, the reasons that prompted Government to seek such co-operation from big business houses; and

(c) whether there has been any favourable response from the parties concerned?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Consumer Goods Industry in Public Sector

331. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision on the proposal to set up consumer goods industries in the public sector; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the decision?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). It is one of Government's objectives to expand and extend the role of the public sector into new fields, including production of mass-consumption goods in which significant production gaps are likely to develop in the future. Co-operatives and small and medium

entrepreneurs will also be encouraged to participate in the production of mass-consumption goods.

Foreign Assistance sought for developing Space Technology and Research

332. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has sought assistance from foreign countries in developing space technology and research;

(b) if so, the names of countries from where assistance is expected; and

(c) what exactly is the assistance sought for?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c). India has collaborative programmes with a number of countries including the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Japan, U.K., U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.

The collaborative programme cover joint experiments from Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station to study upper atmosphere, ionosphere and conduct other scientific experiments. India is also co-operating with the Hydro Meteorological Department of USSR on meteorological studies. With the U.S.A., cooperative studies have been made in the past about the use of Communications Satellite for Television and Telecommunication in India. There is an agreement with NASA to conduct the Satellite Instructional Television Experiment in 1975. The entire ground work including the earth station, television sets, programmes, etc. are being developed by India. Collaboration with France has included the fabrication under licence in India of Centaure sounding rockets.

Indian Space Research Organisation maintains close contacts with their counterparts in the countries mentioned above in the implementation of the cooperative programmes.

Launching of Rocket 'Rohini 560' from Sriharikota

333. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an indigenously developed two stage rocket—Rohini 560—was recently launched from the rocket launching station at Sriharikota in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the rocket functioned normally;

(c) how long it will take to develop rockets capable of delivering satellites to outer space; and

(d) whether India has any plan to launch earth satellites; and if so, the outline of the plans?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The time taken to develop rockets capable of launching satellites depends on a number of factors. The present assessment is that we will develop capability to launch a scientific satellite by 1976-77.

(d) Yes, Sir. Details of our plans for launching satellites are given in the book entitled "Atomic Energy and Space Research—A Profile for the Decade 1970-80", copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. These details are being updated for incorporation in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Applications for Expansion and New Industrial Licences in 1972

334. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received in 1972 for expansion programmes and for new industrial licences;

(b) the items and capacities under each head;

(c) in how many cases approval has been given and licences granted; and

(d) when are they expected to materialise?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) During 1972, 1973 applications for the establishment of 'New Undertaking' and 408 for effecting 'substantial expansion' have been received.

(b) These applications mainly relate to the following industries:—

1. Metallurgical Industry.
2. Electrical equipment.
3. Chemicals.
4. Textiles.
5. Wheat products and processed food.
6. Industrial Machinery.
7. Transportation.

It will be a difficult task to analyse all the applications and give the capacities asked for in each industrial sector.

(c) Against these, 9 industrial licences and 97 letters of intent have been issued for the establishment of 'new undertakings' and 7 industrial licences and 11 letters of intent for effecting 'substantial expansion'.

(d) It has been observed that in practice the setting up of industrial undertaking and the commencement of production takes about three to four years' time from the issue of a letter of intent.

Broadcasting Station at Sholapur

335. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Broadcasting Station is proposed to be set up at Sholapur before the close of the Fourth Plan;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). The establishment of a radio station at Sholapur is proposed to be included in the Fifth Plan. Advance action for the project is being initiated during the current Plan period.

Differential treatment with people of Telengana Region in Andhra Pradesh

336. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances have ever come to the notice of the Government that the people of the Telengana region are subjected to any differential treatment anywhere in the rest of Andhra State, either in the matter of job opportunities or educational facilities or pursuit of a citizen's own avocation; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Government of Andhra Pradesh, who were consulted, have intimated that no such instances have been reported.

(b) Does not arise.

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के बेरोजगार लोगों को रोजगार दिया जाना

338. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971-72 और 1972-73 के दौरान अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कितने लोग बेरोजगार और सरकार की योजना के अनुसार कितने लोगों को रोजगार दिया जाना था ।

(ख) इसमें सरकार को मिली सफलता का व्यौरा क्या है, और

(ग) यदि सफलता नहीं मिली, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) से (ग) : रोजगार कार्यालयों द्वारा उपलब्ध आंकड़ों से विदित होता है कि 30-6-1971 को रोजगार कार्यालयों के चालू रजिस्टर पर अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों की संख्या क्रमशः 4,84,775 तथा 1,01,401 थी। यह संख्या 30 जून, 1972 को क्रमशः 6,03,856 और 1,18,114 थी । 1-7-1970 से 30-6-1971 की अवधि के दौरान क्रमशः 61,916 और 14,554 अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों को रोजगार दिया गया और 1-7-71 से 30-6-72 की अवधि के दौरान क्रमशः 71,454 और 17,334 अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों को रोजगार दिया गया । यह जरूरी नहीं है कि सभी बेरोजगार व्यक्ति रोजगार कार्यालयों में अपना नाम दर्ज करावें और यह भी जरूरी नहीं है कि जिन लोगों के नाम चालू रजिस्टर में हैं वे सभी बेरोजगार

हैं। इस प्रकार चालू रजिस्ट्रों की संख्या इन जातियों के बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों का पूरा विवरण प्रस्तुत नहीं करते।

इस समय विभिन्न स्कीमों की सफलता का विश्लेषण करना सम्भव नहीं। बहरहाल, सरकार ने रोजगार देने के लिये अनेक उपाय अपनाये। 1971-72 और 1972-73 के दौरान, ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रमों के अंश के रूप में तथा विशेष रोजगार स्कीमों द्वारा, दोनों प्रकार से अनेक रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करने वाली स्कीमों की गई थीं। इन विशेष कार्यक्रमों में 46 लघु कृषक विकास अभिकरण परियोजनायें (एम० एफ० डी० ए०) 41 नाममात्र कृषक और कृषि श्रमिक (एम० एफ० ए० एल०) परियोजनायें और आदिम जाति क्षेत्रों में छः अतिरिक्त मार्गदर्शी परियोजनायें और सूखा प्रवृत्ति क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम शामिल हैं। शिक्षित लोगों के लिये जो विशेष रोजगार स्कीम शुरू की गई हैं उनमें प्राथमिक शिक्षक के विस्तार के लिये कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति तथा इंजीनियरिंग और कृषि पहलुओं पर सर्वेक्षण कार्य शामिल हैं। इनके अलावा, विशेष स्कीमों में कृषि सेवा केन्द्र, उपभोक्ता सहकारी समितियां, सड़क परियोजनायें और ग्रामीण जल पूर्ति कार्यक्रम भी आते हैं। अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन जातियों समेत, शिक्षित और गैर-शिक्षित दो प्रकार के ग्रामीण तथा शहरी बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों के लिये राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ शासित क्षेत्रों द्वारा भी अनेक विशेष रोजगार कार्यक्रम शुरू किये गये हैं। ऊपर बताये गये कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कितने अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन-

जातियों के लोगों बेरोजगार विद्या गया इस बारे में भलग भलग आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

Atomic Power Station in Gujarat

340. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been arrived at for setting up an Atomic Power Plant in Saurashtra region of Gujarat State; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Allocation of Foreign Exchange for Small Scale Industries during 1973-74

341. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to increase foreign exchange allocation for the ensuing financial year for small scale industry; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). No fixed allocation of foreign exchange is made in advance to the small scale sector. Foreign exchange availability over the last few years has progressively increased and this trend is expected to continue in 1973-1974 also.

समुत्त क्षेत्र में लायसेंस दिया जाना

342. श्री हरी सिंह : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1972 के दौरान सहकारी क्षेत्र में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिये किन किन सहकारी समितियों को कितने नये लाइसेंस दिये गये ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम्) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या एच टी—4208/73]।

लक्षद्वीप समूह में प्रवेश

343. श्री हरी सिंह : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत और लक्षद्वीप समूह के बीच परिवहन के लिये परमिट प्रणाली की व्यवस्था है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो देश के अन्य किन भागों में यह प्रणाली प्रचलित है और इसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) द्वीप में इस प्रणाली की सवैधानिकता तथा उपयोगिता के प्रति सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) (क) जी हा, श्रीमन्। लक्काद्वीप, मिनिकाय तथा अमिनदीवी द्वीप समूह (प्रवेश व आवास पर प्रतिबन्ध) नियमावली, 1967 के नियम 3 में व्यवस्था है कि सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा दी गई अनुमति के अधीन व अनुसार के अतिरिक्त कोई व्यक्ति जो द्वीप समूह में प्रवेश अथवा वहाँ निवास अथवा प्रवेश करने का प्रयत्न नहीं करेगा पर उस नियम के परन्तुक में निर्दिष्ट व्यक्तियों की कुछ

अणियों के मामले में कोई ऐसी अनुमति आवश्यक नहीं होगी।

(ख) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) लक्काद्वीप, मिनिकाय और अमिनदीवी द्वीप समूह (प्रवेश व आवास) पर प्रतिबन्ध) नियम, 1967 लक्काद्वीप, मिनिकाय और अमिनदीवी द्वीप समूह (कानून) विनियम, 1965 की धारा 9 के अधीन बनाये गये थे जिनमें किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति जो द्वीप समूह का निवासी नहीं है, के द्वीप समूह में रहने अथवा वहाँ जाने के अधिकार पर सामान्य जनता के हित में अथवा किसी जनजाति के हितों के रक्षण के लिये उचित प्रतिबन्ध लगाने वाले नियम बनाने की व्यवस्था है। इस क्षेत्र के निवासियों का वर्गीकरण जनजातियों के रूप में किया गया है। इन द्वीप समूहों में प्रवेश तथा निवास पर रोक की सवैधानिकता पर केरल उच्च न्यायालय में एक रिट याचिका दायर की गई है जो अभी निलम्बित पड़ी है। इसलिये मामला न्यायाधीन है।

पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में सहकारी इकाइयों को प्रोत्साहन

344. श्री हरी सिंह : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक विकास के लिये सहकारी इकाइयों को प्रोत्साहन देने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

श्रीयोगिक विकास तथा विज्ञान और श्रीयोगिकी मन्त्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम्) : (क) और (ख) सहकारी श्रीयोगिक एकक वर्तमान रियायती वित्त और 10 प्रतिशत श्रीयोगी केन्द्रीय सत्यता या सहकारी योजना का लाभ उठा सकते हैं। सहकारी एकको को विशेष प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये कोई विशिष्ट योजना विचाराधीन नहीं है।

संगीत व नाटक प्रभाग के कर्मचारियों द्वारा भूख हड़ताल

345. श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या संगीत व नाटक प्रभाग के कर्मचारियों ने भूख हड़ताल वर्गों का निर्णय किया है,

(ख) क्या उनकी कुछ मांगें कार्यक्रम के चयन के सम्बन्ध में हैं, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) गीत और नाटक प्रभाग के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों का एक ग्रुप 10 जनवरी, 1973 से 24 घंटे की भूख-हड़ताल पर था।

(ख) जी, हाँ। विभिन्न मांगों में कार्यक्रमों के स्तर से सम्बन्धित मांग भी शामिल है।

(ग) स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों का मत है कि कार्यक्रम विशेषकर ए० एफ० ई० डब्ल्यू० के कार्यक्रम पुराने हैं और उनकी मांग है कि नये कार्यक्रम तैयार किये जाने चाहिये। यह धारणा कि कार्यक्रम पुराने हैं, सही नहीं है। सारांश से नये नये कार्यक्रम बराबर

जोड़े जा रहे हैं और इस प्रकार कार्यक्रम नये बनने जाते हैं। कुल पुराने कार्यक्रम भी जारी रहे हैं क्योंकि वे अभी भी रोचक लगते हैं।

Promotion of Assistants to Section Officer's Grade

346. SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether junior Assistants are officiating as Section Officers for the last two years or so in some Ministries/Departments, while senior Assistants who have put in about 20 years service in the Assistants' Grade are still stagnating as Assistants;

(b) whether Departmental Promotion Committee appointed by Home Ministry to prepare a panel of Section Officers on the basis of length of service as Assistants give preference to such officiating Section Officers on the basis of their Character Roll as Section Officer in comparison with senior Assistants who could not officiate as Section Officer;

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to change the existing method of selection and allow only senior most Assistants to officiate as Section Officer; and

(d) the reasons for not issuing the panel of senior Assistants for Section Officers posts just after the result of direct recruits was announced by Union Public Service Commission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The cadre of Assistants consists of persons recruited from different sources and their inter se seniority is determined according

to well defined principles. There are thus cases of Assistants who have put in long years of service but are junior to others who have been appointed on the results of the U.P.S.C. examinations/tests. Promotion to the grade of Section Officers is made through different channels. One of the methods is by a limited competitive examination under which it is possible that junior Assistants who succeed at this examination may get promoted earlier than their seniors.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The panel of long service Assistants is prepared every year by a Selection Committee which evaluates the service record of all eligible Assistants. This panel is normally available before the names of direct recruits proposed for appointment as Section Officers on the basis of the IAS and Combined Services Examination conducted by the Public Service Commission in the same year.

Equitable Distribution of Benefit of Planning during the Fifth Plan

347. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the emphasis in planning hitherto was more on increasing production than on distribution of benefits of planning among different classes and sections of people;

(b) whether as a result of the absence of a firm policy on equitable distribution of benefits, planning has largely benefited the richer sections of the people; and

(c) if so, whether any steps are proposed to be taken to ensure equitable distribution of benefits of planning among different classes and sections during the Fifth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The Planning Commission's assessment of the development strategy followed in the Plans so far has been stated in its document "Towards an Approach to the Fifth Plan". The relevant extract reads as follows:

"In elaborating our strategy of development in earlier Plan documents, we seem to have assumed that a fast rate of growth of national income will by itself create more and fuller employment and produce higher living standards for the poor. We also seem to have assumed that, for reduction of disparities in income and wealth, the scope of redistributive policies is severely limited."

(b) The assessment of the Planning Commission, as given in the document "Towards an Approach to the Fifth Plan," was as follows:

"Economic development in the last two decades has resulted in an all round increase in per capita income. The proportion of the poor, defined as those living below a basic minimum standard of consumption, has slightly come down. Yet the absolute number of people below the poverty line today is just as large as two decades ago".

(c) The Fifth Plan lays as much emphasis on reduction of inequality as on growth. Detailed policies and programmes for reduced inequality are being worked out and will be incorporated in the Draft Fifth Plan to be ready by September, 1973. Among others, the priority in the production pattern for articles of mass consumption and the measures for reduced inequality in consumption will ensure a more equitable distribution of the benefits of planning.

Agreement by so called Naga Federal Government with Kachin Independent Army for joining Military Operations

348. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the so called Naga Federal Government had entered into an agreement with the Kachin Independent Army to hold Joint military operations on both sides of Indo-Burma border;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government against any such possible operations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) Government have no such definite information.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Utmost vigilance is maintained by Governments of Nagaland and Manipur and the Security Forces all along the border.

Narora Atomic Power Station in Aligarh

349. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the designing of Narora atomic power station in Aligarh is over,

(b) if so, the broad outlines regarding this project; and

(c) when construction work is likely to be started?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Design of the Narora Atomic Power Station in

Bulandshahr District is presently in progress. Major portion of the design, supplemented by development work, is expected to be completed in about 3 years time, though design work will continue till completion of the Project.

(b) Narora Atomic Power Station in the first stage is being planned as a 2x200/235 MWe unit station. The design is similar to the Candu type reactors presently under construction at Rajasthan Atomic Power Project and Madras Atomic Power Project in Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu respectively. Several changes in design, have been undertaken to adapt the existing design to site conditions obtaining at Narora, to evolve a design which could readily be scaled up for reactors of larger capacity and increase the indigenous content still further.

(c) It is planned to commence construction work on the Narora Atomic Power Station in about 2 years time.

Rural Telephone facilities in towns and villages of Mysore

351. SHRI M. V. KRISHNAPPA:
SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of towns and villages having telephone facilities in the State of Mysore;

(b) the names of villages in the District of Kolar proposed to be given telephone facilities during the year 1972-73; and

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI R. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) A list showing the names of Towns and Villages in Mysore State having telephone facilities is placed on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4209/73.]

(b) Proposals are on hand for providing Public Call Offices at (1) Malanyakkanahalli (2) Byratur, (3) Dainayakkanapalaya and (4) Budikole but the works are likely to be completed only during 1973-74.

(c) About Rs. 60,000 for these 4 stations as allocated in 1972-73.

N.I.D.C. Scheme for Unemployed Engineers

352. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. has launched a project to help young Engineering Graduates set up their own small enterprises;

(b) if so, when the project was launched and how many Graduates have been so far employed in the project; and

(c) in which States these projects have been set up?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The 'Entrepreneurial Guidance Service', as the scheme is called, was introduced in February, 1972 and is aimed at providing guid-

ance to technically qualified entrepreneurs in setting up their own industries. So far, a total of 150 entrepreneurs from all over the country have been given assistance under this scheme.

Cases of Smuggling, Dacoity and Burglary in Delhi

353. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:

SHRI BANAMALI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of gangs involved in smuggling, dacoity and burglary in the capital unearthed during 1972-73 so far;

(b) the number of persons arrested in this connection and at what stage the cases against them are at present; and

(c) the total value of goods recovered and handed over to the persons to whom they belonged?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) 6 gangs of dacoits and 26 gangs of burglars were unearthed in Delhi during the period 1972-73.

(b) 45 persons were arrested in the 6 gangs of dacoits and 99 persons were arrested in the 26 gangs of burglars. The present position of the cases against them is as below—

Reported	Challaned	Convicted	Cases Acquitted	Pending Trial	Pending Investigation
<i>Dacoity</i>					
6	1	..	..	1	5
<i>Burglary</i>					
46	42	12	..	30	4

Arrested	Challaned	Persons			
		Convicted	Acquitted	Pending Trial.	Pending Investigation.
<i>Dacoity</i>					
45	10	..	..	10	35
<i>Burglary</i>					
99	83	6	..	77	16

(c) Goods worth Rs. 43,820 were recovered in dacoity cases and are lying in the Malkhana of the police stations concerned and they will be handed over to the owners in due course. Goods worth Rs. 6,68,625.50 were recovered from the burglars. Out of them, goods worth

Rs. 39,886 have so far been handed over to the owners and the remaining are lying in the Malkhana of Police Stations concerned, which will also be handed over to the owners in due course.

Infringement of copyright Act by Navjivan Trust, Ahmedabad

354 SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to the publications of Navjivan Trust, Ahmedabad where volumes of Sardar Patel's correspondence with Nehru were published;

(b) whether the Navjivan Trust Ahmedabad has thus entered into a conspiracy to infringe the copyright of the Government of India and have disregarded the requirements of the Official Secrets Act; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIR-DHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). No specific infringement of any provision of the Copyright Act, 1957 or the Official Secrets Act, 1923, has been brought to the notice of Government so far.

Dilapidated Condition of the Building of Gandhi Ashram at Sewagram

355. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM.

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the building of Gandhi Ashram at Sewagram, set up by Mahatma Gandhi, is in a miserable condition these days;

(b) if so, whether in spite of repeated requests, no attention has been paid either by the Governments of Gujarat / India to improve the conditions of the building; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Central Government to keep the Ashram in good condition and save it from decaying?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Escape of convicts from Tihar Jail Delhi

356 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether three convicts including a convict officer escaped from the Tihar Jail on December 23, 1972

(b) if so, the particulars of the incident and whether the said convicts have since been re-arrested, and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the police personnel who were responsible for the said incident?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F H MOHSIN) (a) Yes Sir

(b) Delhi Administration has reported that three convicts including a convict officer escaped from the Jail Farm on the 23rd December, 1972. Two of the convicts including the convict officer were re-arrested on the 24th and 28th December, 1972 respectively. The Delhi Police are making efforts to trace out the third convict.

(c) The Warder In-charge of the convicts at the time of the incident has been placed under suspension.

A R C Recommendations on reorganisation of P & T Board

357 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission to reorganise the P & T Board on the pattern of the Railway Board or Boards of Directors of Public Undertakings; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H N BAHUGUNA):

(a) and (b) The recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission on Posts & Telegraphs are under Government's active consideration.

Indias participation in Film Festivals abroad

358 SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) the number of film festivals abroad in which India participated during the last three years and the names of countries where these film festivals were organised

(b) the names of Indian films which were exhibited there and which of the films so exhibited got praise there, and

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up India Film Centre in any of the countries and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No LT-4210/73]

(c) During the recent visit of the Chairman, Film Finance Corporation to London in connection with the Festival of New Indian Films sponsored by the Corporation it was suggested to him by a London distributor that an Indian Film Centre be set up in U.K. to organise similar festivals and explore marketing possibilities throughout Western Europe. The Board of the Film Finance Corporation has considered the matter but for the present has no plans to establish such a Centre.

Steps for the benefit of small Newspapers

359. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken some steps for the benefit of small newspapers in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and the extent to which the small newspapers will be benefited by these steps?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4211/73.]

Applications from Orissa for Industrial Licences

360. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for licences for new Industrial units forwarded by Orissa Government to the Central Government during the last three years;

(b) the number of applications sanctioned; and

(c) the number of applications rejected and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). Applications for setting up industrial units are received directly from the parties. However, copies of applications are sent by the Chief Government to the respective

State Governments for their comments and recommendations. During the years 1970 to 1972, as many as 65 applications were received for setting up new undertakings in Orissa. Against these, 3 industrial licences and 13 letters of intent have been issued. Six applications have been rejected, for reasons such as there being no scope for further capacity, the particular item being reserved for the Small Scale Sector, etc.

Providing housing to tribals of Orissa

361 SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI. Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has given assurances to the Orissa Government to provide Rs. 50 lakhs for 1973-74 for providing housing to the tribal people in Orissa;

(b) the broad outlines of the schemes, if any, sent by the Orissa Government so far for providing housing to the tribals;

(c) what was the amount which was allotted to Orissa for this purpose during the Fourth Plan; and

(d) how many tribals have been provided with houses in the Fourth Plan in Orissa so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) In the course of discussions on the Annual Plan 1973-74 of Orissa, the planning Commission made a suggestion to the State Government that they might consider constituting a Board for providing houses for tribals. It was also stated that an amount of Rs. 50 lakhs could be provided for 1973-74 if a suitable agency is created and suitable programmes for tribal housing are formulated by the State Government.

(b) Schemes have not been received from the State Government so far.

(c) No specific amount was earmarked for tribal housing in Orissa in the Fourth Plan period. However in addition to the expenditure that might have been incurred under the general sector of housing in tribal areas by the Orissa Government, a sum of Rs. 1 lakhs out of the sector 'Welfare of Backward Classes' is likely to be spent during the Fourth Plan upto the end of 1972-73 in Orissa.

(d) The information is not available with the Central Government.

Additional Grant to Orissa

362. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has agreed to make up the deficit of 2.51 crores of rupees by giving additional grant to that extent to the Orissa Government for the year 1972-73;

(b) what was the approved plan outlay for Orissa for 1972-73; and

(c) whether the approved outlay had been spent to the full?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Planning Commission has allocated advance Central assistance of Rs. 2.51 crores to Orissa in the current year in view of the shortfall in the State's plan resources.

(b) The approved Annual Plan outlay of Orissa for 1972-73 amounts to Rs. 57.42 crores.

(c) The actual expenditure on the State's Annual Plan 1972-73 is not yet available. However, according to the information furnished by the Government of Orissa, the anticipated expenditure will be of the order of Rs. 57.35 crores in 1972-73.

Indianisation in design and construction of Atomic Power stations

363. SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what major steps have been taken in recent time towards Indianisation in the design and construction of atomic power stations in the country; and

(b) whether the Narora Project design is being prepared by the Indian scientists?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRI-MATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) and (b). The Tarapur nuclear power station which was the first in India was built on a turn-key basis by a foreign contractor. The second station, i.e., the Rajasthan Station was designed by the Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. and a Canadian consulting firm. The construction has been carried out by the Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India.

The third power station at Kalpakam in Madras has been designed and is being built by Department of Atomic Energy. The nuclear side of the design is the responsibility of the Department of Atomic Energy and the conventional side has been entrusted to Indian consultants.

The design of the nuclear side of the Narora project has commenced in the Department of Atomic Energy. However, for the conventional portion, it is proposed to employ Indian consultants at a very early date.

Setting up of Man Power Data Bank

364. SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research propose to set up a Man Power Data Bank;

(b) if so, the manner in which it will help the scientists and the jobs to find each other; and

(c) when this Bank will start operating?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a). Yes Sir.

(b) By up-dating the National Register; by matching available scientific and technical talents in the National Register against demands for such talents through a computerized system of data processing and matching.

(c) work is already undertaken to finalise the project Report.

Population Telegraph Office ratio in India

365. SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the population telegraph office ratio differs widely in the country;

(b) which State in the country has got the best ratio; and

(c) how do Government propose to bring down the great disparity between the different States?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) The ratio varies from one Telegraph Office for a population of 18,759 to 70,904.

(b) Mysore Circle has got the best population-Telegraph office ratio.

(c) The disparity has recently been brought to the notice of the Heads of P & T Circles and the Circles which are lagging behind have been advised to hasten the provision of Telegraph Offices.

देहात में संचार सेवा

366. श्री मूलकी राज सैनी : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में कितने डाकघर, तारघर और टेलीफोन हैं; और

(ख) देहातों में संचार सेवा सुधारने के बारे में सरकार किस योजना पर विचार कर रही है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) :

(क) देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में डाकघरों और तार घरों की संख्या :

क्रम संख्या	राज्य का नाम	डाकघरों की संख्या	तारघरों की संख्या
1	2	3	4
1	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	41 (15-11-72 को)	(15-1-73 को) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यह सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।
2	आंध्र	13,854	1,010

1

2

3

4

3	अरुणाचल प्रदेश . . .	72	सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और लोक सभा के सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।
4	असम . . .	2,390	वही
5	बिहार . . .	8,721	991
6	चन्डीगढ़ . . .	28	सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और लोक सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।
7	दादरा और नागर हवेली . . .	9 (14-11-72 को)	सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यह लोक सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।
8	दिल्ली . . .	369	वही
9	गोवा, दमण और दिव . . .	163 (14-11-72 को)	वही
10	गुजरात . . .	6,914	वही
11	हरयाणा . . .	2,083	वही
12	हिमाचल प्रदेश . . .	1,742	वही
13	जम्मू व कश्मीर . . .	1,030	110
14	केरल . . .	3,926	सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यह लोक सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।
15	लक्षद्वीप, मिनीकाय और अमीन दिव द्वीप . . .	10	वही
16	मध्य प्रदेश . . .	6,044	624
17	महाराष्ट्र . . .	9,215	सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यह लोक सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।
18	मणिपुर . . .	313	वही
19	मेघालय . . .	229	वही
20	मैसूर . . .	8,567	1,564

1	2	3	4
21	मिजोरम . . .	127	सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यह लोक सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।
22	नागालैंड . . .	96	वही
23	उड़ीसा . . .	5613	574
24	पंजाब . . .	3243	सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यह लोक सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।
25	पांडिचेरी . . .	85	वही
26	राजस्थान . . .	7371	759
27	तमिलनाडु . . .	10462	सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यह लोक सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।
28	त्रिपुरा . . .	349	वही
29	उत्तर प्रदेश . . .	13960	1252
30	पश्चिमी बंगाल . . .	6206	सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यह लोक सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।
योग .		113232	वही
(31-12-72 को)			

जहां तक देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में टेलीफोनों की संख्या का प्रश्न है सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यह लोक सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) डाक सेवाएं

देश में वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान 3,700 नए डाकघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है ।

इनमें से अधिकांश देहाती इलाकों में खोले जाएंगे । पाचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान भी लगभग 31,000 नए डाकघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है । इनमें से 29 000 ऐसे ग्राम पंचायत गांवों में खोलने का प्रस्ताव है जो मौजूदा डाकघरों से 2 मील से ज्यादा दूरी पर हैं ।

दूरसंचार सेवाएँ

यह निर्णय किया गया है कि लम्बी दूरी के मार्बजनिनक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के लिए ताबे के तार की जगह एल्युमीनियम का तार इस्तेमाल किया जाए ताकि ताबे के तार की चोरी से होने वाली पेशानी से बचा जा सके। सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के लिए पारेषण हानि और राष्ट्र भर के स्विचिंग प्लान के लिए कुछ न्यूनतम मानक भी निश्चित किए गए हैं ताकि मर्किट पर उचित स्वीव सुनिश्चित की जा सके और कार्यचालन में सुधार हो। ऐसा प्रस्ताव है कि पाचवी पचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत देश में 5000 मार्बजनिनक टेलीफोन घर और 7000 तारघर खाले जाएँ।

देश में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति में सुधार के लिए विधेयक

367 श्री मुखर्जी राज सनी :

श्री सी० के० जाकर सरीक :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में कानून व व्यवस्था की स्थिति चिन्ताजनक होनी जा रही है

(ख) इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए सरकार की क्या योजना है, और

(ग) क्या सरकार विभिन्न आयोगों और समितियों की सिफारिशों के आधार पर इस सदन में कोई विधेयक पुर स्थापित करना चाहती है और यदि हा, तो कब तक ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में उपस्थित (श्री एफ० एच० मोहसिन) : (क) में (ग) सरकार देश के कुछ भागों में हाल के आन्दोलनों तथा दंगों की अत्यधिक चिन्ता की दृष्टि से देखती है। भारत सरकार सबधित राज्य सर-

कारों से लगातार सम्पर्क बनाये रखती है और उन्हें सभी उचित सहायता प्रदान करती है ताकि वे हिंसात्मक गतिविधियों से दृढ़ता से निपट सकें।

Newsprint Factory in Kerala

368 SHRI M K KRISHNAN Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any controversy between the Centre and the State Government of Kerala in the matter of proposed newsprint factory to be established in that state,

(b) if so, the controversial points and

(c) whether Government propose to tackle the controversial points and take steps to establish the proposed factory as early as possible?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) No Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Precision Instrument Factory at Palghat (Kerala)

369 SHRI M K KRISHNAN Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have taken any action to establish the Precision Instrument Factory at Palghat in Kerala, and

(b) when it will start production?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) Instrumentation Limited, Kota, who have been entrusted with the task of setting up of this Project, have already taken action to

finalise the site and to assign key-personnel to this Project. They are, presently, conducting negotiations with a view to obtain requisite technical know-how. These negotiations are expected to be finalised shortly. Thereafter, further action will be taken to implement the Project.

(b). According to the present indications, the Project is likely to be commissioned during 1974. The unit is to manufacture control valves, relief and safety valves and its allied items like actuators, valve positioners, etc.

The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Bill, 1972 of Kerala

370 SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2261 on the 29th November, 1972, and state:

(a) whether Central Government have given concurrence to "The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Bill, 1972" prepared by Kerala Government to abolish the bonded labour system prevailing in Wynad area in the districts of Kozhikode, Malapuram and Cannanore; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). Approval to the Kerala Government's Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Bill, 1972, has been conveyed on the 30th January, 1973.

Sale of Transformers of Indian Rare Earths

371. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether two 11 K.V. transformers of Indian Rare Earths, Chavara, Kerala were sold out recently;

(b) if so, whether any quotations were called for the auction and published in the Newspapers; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Quotations were called for through advertisements in newspapers.

(c) Does not arise.

Amount sanctioned for Kalinadi Project

372. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mysore Government have asked the Central Government that the Kalinadi Project should be taken up outside the Plan;

(b) whether Planning Commission had cleared the First stage of the project and had sanctioned some amounts; and

(c) if so, the broad features of the project and the amounts sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes Sir. The Government of India have agreed to finance the Scheme during the Fourth Plan only.

(c) The Scheme envisages harnessing of the river Kalinadi, a west-flowing river in Mysore State, and construction of a power station with two generating units of 135 MW each for operating head of 374 metres. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 37.94 crores. The expenditure that

is likely to be incurred during 1972-73 would be of the level of Rs. 10.58 crores. For 1973-74, the proposed outlay for the Scheme is Rs. 11.89 crores subject to the actual progress and payments made on various items.

मध्य प्रदेश में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों का विस्तार

373. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में नीमच, मंडसौर और रतलाम के टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों के विस्तार का कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा;

(ख) इनमें से प्रत्येक की वर्तमान क्षमता क्या है और विस्तार के बाद उनकी क्षमता का क्या स्वरूप होगा; और

(ग) उक्त स्थानों पर टेलीफोन के कनेक्शन चाहने वाले व्यक्तियों की संख्या क्या है ?

संचार मंत्री श्री हेमवतीनंदन) बहुगुणा) : (क) नीमच, मंडसौर और रतलाम के टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों के विस्तार की नीचे बताए अनुसार संभावना की जाती है :—

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| (1) नीमच एक्सचेंज : | वर्ष 1973-74 में 360 लाइनों तक और 1974-75 में 480 लाइनों तक । |
| (2) मंडसौर एक्सचेंज : | वर्ष 1973-74 में इसे बदल कर इस की जगह 400 लाइनों का एक आर्टो एक्सचेंज लगा दिया जाएगा और 1974-75 में इस का विस्तार 500 लाइनों तक किया जाएगा । |
| (3) रतलाम एक्सचेंज : | वर्ष 1973 में इस का विस्तार 840 लाइनों तक कर दिया जाएगा । |

(ख) एक्सचेंज का नाम	मौजूदा क्षमता	विस्तार के बाद क्षमता
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		1973-74 में	1974-75 में
1. नीमच	300 लाइनें	360	480
2. मंडसौर	300 लाइनें	400	300
3. रतलाम	600 लाइनें	840	840

(ग) एक्सचेंज का नाम	31-12-72 की प्रतीक्षा सूची
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1. नीमच	111
2. मंडसौर	100
3. रतलाम	99

‘गीत एवं नाटक प्रभाग’ में कवित कुव्यवस्था

374. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :
क्या सुचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने
की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ‘गीत एवं नाटक प्रभाग’ में
कुव्यवस्था के बारे में सरकार को शिकायत
मिली है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त प्रभाग के उच्चा-
धिकारियों के विरुद्ध भी शिकायत मिली है ;
और

(ग) यदि हा. तो उस मवध में क्या
कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री
(श्री धर्मबीर सिंह) : (क) में (ग)
सरकार को गीत तथा नाटक प्रभाग के कार्य
संचालन तथा प्रभाग के कुछ व्यक्तियों के
बारे में कुछ शिकायतें मिली हैं। इन शिका-
यतों की मावधानीपूर्वक जाच की गई है।
इनमें से कुछ शिकायतों की केन्द्रीय जाच
ब्यूरो द्वारा भी जाच की जा रही है।
इसके अतिरिक्त, प्रभाग के कार्य संचालन में
सुधार लाने के लिए इसके प्रशासनिक कर्मचारी
वर्ग को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए शीघ्र कदम उठाए
गए हैं।

Issue of Licences and Letters of in- tent to Public and Private Co- operative Sectors

375 DR. LAXMINARAIN PAN-
DEYA: Will the Minister of INDUS-
TRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be
pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences and let-
ters of intent issued for various In-
dustries in the public, private and
cooperative sectors during the last 3
years; and

(b) the number of licences during
the said period; and

(c) the number of industries set up
after getting licences?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRA-
MANIAM) : (a) and (b). During the
last three years, the number of licen-
ces and letters of intent issued for va-
rious industries was as follows:—

* Year.	Licences	Letters of Intent
1970 . . .	363	438
1971 . . .	625	1015
1972 . . .	563	877

(c) These licences are at various
stages of implementation

Non-Implementation of Orders Re- garding Confirmation/Promotion/ Ap- pointment of Scheduled Castes/ Tribes

376 SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA
HALDER Will the PRIME MINISTER
be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are aware
of the fact that complaints regarding
non-implementation of order/direc-
tion issued from time to time by Gov-
ernment in the matter of appoint-
ment/confirmation/promotion of mem-
bers of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled
Tribes in various departments are on
the increase;

(b) if so, the measures taken to
see that the orders and directions are
implemented in its true spirits;

(c) whether there is any machinery
to review the strict implementation of
the orders and directions; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The various orders regarding reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other concessions given to them in the matter of appointment, confirmation and promotion are expected to be followed strictly, both in their letter and spirit by all Ministries/Departments and their attached and subordinate offices etc. Some complaints/representations are, however, received by the various authorities concerned from Scheduled Caste/Tribe employees regarding non implementation of these orders. As the complaints/representations are received by different authorities, their number cannot be readily ascertained. Such complaints are however invariably looked into and remedial action taken wherever necessary.

(c) Various measures have been taken by Government and a machinery also exists to review the position and to ensure strict implementation of the various orders in this regard vide details given in the attached statement.

(d) Does not arise

STATEMENT

The following important measures have been taken by Government to ensure strict implementation of the reservation orders —

- (1) *Model rosters for reservation*: Model rosters of 40 points each have been prescribed for giving effect to the reservations in posts filled by direct recruitment on an all India basis. Rosters of 100 points each have been prescribed for reservations in local or regional recruitment to Class III and IV posts. The appointing authorities have to treat vacancies as reserved or unreserved according to the roster.

- (2) *Liaison Officers and Special Cells*: Officers of the rank of Deputy Secretary have been nominated by the Ministries and Departments to work as Liaison Officers who are in overall charge of the work relating to special representation in their respective Ministries and attached and subordinate offices and are responsible for ensuring that the instructions in this behalf are strictly complied with. It has also been made the special responsibility of Liaison Officer to conduct annual inspection of rosters maintained in the offices under his charge.

The system of nominating Liaison Officers has also been extended to Heads of Departments under each Ministry/Department.

Ministries/Departments have also been asked in 1969 to set up a small Cell within the Ministry/Department under the direct control of the Liaison Officer. The function of the Cell is mainly to assist the Liaison Officer to discharge his duties effectively. Most of the Ministries/Departments have set up such Cells.

Cases of negligence or lapses in matter of following the reservation and other orders relating to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes coming to light through the inspections carried out by the Liaison Officers or otherwise, are to be submitted to the Secretary/Additional Secretary to the Government in the respective Ministries/Departments and to the Head of the Department in respect of offices under a Head of Department and necessary action

taken as directed by the Secretary/Additional Secretary/Head of the Department.

(3) *Annual statements:* Annual statements showing particulars of recruitment made such as the number of vacancies filled and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes recruited, have been prescribed for submission by the appointing authorities to the administrative Ministries.

(4) *Prior approval for dereservation:* Prior approval of the Department of Personnel is required to be obtained by the appointing authorities whenever it becomes necessary to derserve a reserved vacancy included in the roster for permanent and long term temporary appointment due to non-availability of suitable candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Reorganisation of District Administration

377. SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reorganise the district administration recognising it as a basic unit of civil administration throughout the country;

(b) whether there is also any proposal to reorganise districts on the basis of area and size of population; and

(c) what other steps are proposed to bring administrative efficiency, adequate supervision and community participation at district level?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) to (c). The power to fix or alter the boundaries of districts is essentially a matter which falls within the purview of the State Governments. The Administrative Reforms Commission in their report on "State Administration" had *inter-alia* dealt with the "District Administration" and the recommendations of the Commission have been brought to the notice of State Governments for consideration and they have been requested to furnish to the Government of India, in due course, the action taken on the recommendations contained in the report.

Report of Study Team on setting up of Cement Factories

378. SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Study Team set up by Government has submitted its report on setting up of new cement factories and increasing production of cement in the country;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the study team; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement the recommendations so far and with what result?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). A Task Force set up by the Planning Commission has assessed the demand for cement by 1978-79 i.e. by the end of Fifth Plan at 28 million tonnes corresponding to a capacity of 33 million tonnes on basis of 85 per cent utilisation of capacity. The present capacity of the cement industry is 19.7 million tonnes. An additional capacity of about 13 million

tonnes will therefore have to be set up by 1978-79. To meet the expected demand, a capacity of about 8.55 million tonnes has so far been approved by way of expansion and new units and a further capacity of about 6.5 million tonnes is under consideration.

The report submitted by the Task Force is still under consideration of the Government.

Additional chance for Government employees to appear in I.A.S.

Examination

379. SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH
RAO:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5159 answered on the 20th December, 1972 regarding the additional chance to every Government employee not already in Class I service to compete for I.A.S. and state whether Government have since

examined the recommendations; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration of the Government.

Strength of Staff Artistes in Delhi T.V.

380. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength of staff artistes in TV centre, New Delhi department-wise; and

(b) how many are males and how many females in various categories?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) and (b). A statement containing the requisite information is attached.

STATEMENT

Category of Post	Total Number	Male	Female.
Producer Consultant Music	1	..	1
Producers	16	7	9
Presentation Announcers (Sr. Gr.)	2	..	2
Presentation Announcers (Jr. Gr.)	2	1	1
Cameraman Grade I	1	1	..
Cameraman Grade II	21	21	..
Script writer	2	2	..
Film Edigors.	5	5	..
Sound Recordists	6	6	..
Production Assistants	20	11	9
Production Assistants (Set Erection)	3	3	..
Property Assistants.	3	3	..
Photographer (Production Asstt.)	1	1	..
Film Processing	3	3	..
Film Projectionists.	1	1	..
Floor Managers	8	8	..
Drama Artists.	2	1	1
Make-up Artists.	2	2	..
Make-up Assistants	2	2	..
Visual Artists.	8	6	2
Music Artists.	5	5	..
Scenic Designers	1	1	..
Laboratory Assistants	5	5	..
Craftsmen	19	19	..
Floor Assistants	28	28	..
General/Copyists Asstts..	19	11	8
TOTAL	186	153	33

**Direct Dialling system in Udaipur
(Rajasthan)**

381. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration to introduce direct dialling system in telephones in Udaipur (Rajasthan); and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to set up an automatic exchange of strowger type with an initial capacity of 2100 lines. It is expected that this will be commissioned in the year 1975

**Amritsar T.V. Station Studio in
New Delhi**

382. SHRI LALJI BHAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a studio for recording Television programmes for Amritsar is being constructed in New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) A Studio in the Delhi TV Centre is being enlarged and remodelled for producing programmes for Amritsar TV Centre.

(b) Building modifications and acoustic treatment in the Studio have been completed. A part of the equipment has also been received. Rest of the equipment is still awaited.

**मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ररा चौपी योजना के लिए
140 करोड़ रुपये की मांग**

383. श्री धनराज प्रधान : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने चौपी योजना के लिए केन्द्र से 140 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि की मांग की है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

**Report of the working group on the
Improvement of conditions of Jails**

384 SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3349 on the 6th December, 1972 regarding the suggestion from States for greater involvement of Centre in schemes for jail reforms and state:

(a) whether the Report of the Working Group has since been received by Government and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the time by which the Report is expected to be received; and

(c) whether the views of the State Governments will also be obtained in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): (a) and (b). The working Group has furnished an interim report so as to make it possible for the Government to consider the budgetary proposals. The Working Group is expected to submit its final report by the end of April, 1973.

(c) The views of the State Governments obtained on the terms of reference of the Working Group are being considered by the Group.

Mail Order Racket

385. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Postal authorities have received a number of complaints about "Mail Order Racket";

(b) if so, the number of such complaints received so far and the action taken by Government in this connection; and

(c) whether some postal employees are also reported to be involved in this; and if so, the particulars thereof and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). As many as 65 complaints were received from members of public against certain firms dealing in Radio Transistors for cheating through V.P.P. and the same were passed on to the CID (Crime), Delhi who were investigating into this case.

(c) No official is involved in the Mail Order Racket; However, one official was arrested in the 'Used Postage Stamp case' which led to the discovery of mail order racket.

Ban on Communal Organisations

387. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of banning communal organisations has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1972, enacted by Parliament in the last budget session contains provisions, *inter alia*, to deal with associations whose activities are prejudicial to the maintenance of communal harmony and to the interests of national integration.

Response from Large Industrial Houses for setting up of industries in Backward Areas

388. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been poor response from large industrial houses to the Government's scheme to provide incentives to industrialists to start industries in the backward regions; and

(b) if so, the reasons for lack of enthusiasm on the part of large industrial houses in setting up industries in the backward areas?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). It is too early to judge the response of large industrial houses to incentive schemes of Government.

Production Cost of Nuclear Energy

389. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the per unit production cost of nuclear energy and how does it compare with the production cost of energy from conventional sources;

(b) whether Government have information that in some countries like U.S.S.R. the production cost of nuclear energy is lower than that of electricity; and

(c) if so, whether a study has been made by the Department to find out how these countries have managed to keep the production cost of nuclear energy at a lower level?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) The cost of production of nuclear power is at present lower than power produced in conventional stations distant from coal fields and built at about the same time. The cost of nuclear power will progressively be lower than power generated in conventional stations as the price of conventional fuel increases. Fuel cost being approximately 40—60 per cent of the cost of conventional power, generation cost in conventional stations is more sensitive to increases in fuel costs than nuclear power, as fuel costs represent only 10—15 per cent of nuclear power. The average unit energy production cost in heavy water moderated nuclear reactors is presently estimated at 9.2 p/Kwh.

(b) and (c). The cost of nuclear power in advanced countries is lower because the capital cost of nuclear power stations built in such countries is lower. This is because they have an adequate supporting industrial base and can therefore build their stations faster; they also have richer uranium deposits. The long range goal of the Indian nuclear power programme is to set up fast breeder reactors using thorium of which India has vast resources. At this stage, nuclear power will be significantly cheaper than conventional power.

Functioning of Post Offices in Buildings of their own

390. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Post Offices in the country at present;

(b) how many of these Offices are functioning in their own buildings;

(c) what is the annual rent paid by the postal department for post offices situated in private buildings; and

(d) whether there is any plan to build Departmental buildings for accommodating post offices and if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) As on 1-1-73, there were 1,13,232 post offices in the country out of which there were 18946 departmental post offices.

(b) 2117.

(c) Rs. 1.77 crores excluding post offices in Punjab Circle, the information relating to which has not been received.

(d) The policy of the department is to provide departmental buildings for all departmental post offices in a phased manner. During the Fifth Five Year Plan which is under consideration of the Planning Commission, it is tentatively proposed to spend Rs. 76 crores for constructing departmental accommodation for post offices.

Activities of Divisive Forces

391. SHRI BHOLA MANJHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether activities of divisive forces in the country are on the increase, and

(b) if so, the steps taken to put down such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA)

(a) and (b) While the activities of divisive forces cause serious concern to the Government, it would not be possible to make any quantitative comparison regarding the increase. Where such activities amount to commission of offences under law, vigorous measures, preventive and otherwise, are taken to deal with them.

Invention of Car to Run without Petrol

392 SHRI S N MISRA Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state

(a) whether any car has been invented which would run without petrol and on batteries only,

(b) whether any steps have been taken to develop this technology, if so, where, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) College of Military Engineering, Ministry of Defence are reported to have developed a battery-operated motor car

(b) and (c) A NCST Expert Group of Fuel Cell is investigating the possibility of developing a light battery-operated vehicle for passenger and light commercial application. The availability of such a vehicle could reduce the dependence on oil products.

Issue of Licences and Letters of intent for setting up of Industries, U.P.

393 SHRI S N MISRA Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state.

(a) the nature of Licences applied for the establishment of Industries in the State of Uttar Pradesh during the last 12 months,

(b) their names and addresses and for what,

(c) how many licences or letters of intent have been granted in respect of these applications, and

(d) for what period these applications have been pending with his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) During 1972, as many as 341 applications were received for locations in the State of Uttar Pradesh. These comprise 263 for the establishment of new undertakings, 26 for effecting substantial expansion, 46 for 'new Articles', 3 for 'Carrying on Business', and 3 for 'Shifting'

(b) These applications mainly relate to the manufacture of oxygen and acetylene, textiles, electrical equipment, sugar and vanaspati, milk and wheat products, leather footwear etc

(c) and (d) Against these 341 applications, 31 letters of intent and 5 industrial licences have been granted; and another 38 applications have been disposed of otherwise by way of rejection etc. The remaining 267 applications are under active consideration of the Government. Of the pending applications, 114 were received during the period prior to 1st July 1972 and the remaining 153 applications during the period from 1-7-1972 to 31-12-1972.

**Report of Dr. R. K. Bhan Committee
for setting up of Small Scale
Industries**

394. SHRI PRABHUDAS PATIL:

**SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD
SINGH:**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. R. K. Bhan has submitted a report to Government;

(b) whether the Committee has recommended restrictions on the setting up of new large scale industries and giving of preference in favour of small scale industries and creation of a dedicated managerial cadre; and

(c) if so, reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Opening of new branch Post Offices
and P.C.Os. in Bihar**

395. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3389 on 6th December, 1972 regarding opening of new Branch Post Offices and P.C.Os. in Darbhanga, Bihar and state:

(a) whether the 51 sanctioned Branch Post Office and P.C.Os at Shaharghat and other places have since been opened and started functioning;

(b) what is the proposed or sanctioned list of Branch P.Os and P.C.Os. to be opened during the coming year and whether Marukia (in Khajouli) as B.P.Os. and Babu Barahi and Bisfi as P.C.Os. are among them; and

(c) whether, Madhubani, Samastipur and other new districts having been formed in Bihar new postal divisions are being opened at those places; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA):

(a) Out of the 51 branch post offices sanctioned to be opened in Darbhanga District, 12 have been opened. The P.C.O. sanctioned for Saharghat has not so far been opened.

(b) It is proposed to open 84 post offices and 1 P.C.O. in Darbhanga district during the year 1973-74. The exact places where these post offices and P.C.O. will be opened will depend upon the examination of specific proposals fulfilling the standards prescribed by the P&T Department. The 84 post offices mentioned above include a post office for Marukhia village the proposal of which is already under examination. A proposal for opening a P.C.O. at Babu Barhi was examined, but was found not justified according to the existing policy. The proposal for opening a P.C.O. at Bisfi is being examined.

(c) A new Postal Division has already been opened for Samastipur on 15th February 1973. Postal Divisions for Nalanda, Rohtas and Palamau have also been opened. Proposals for opening new Postal Divisions for Begusarai, Vaisali and Siwan districts and bifurcation of the existing Patna City Postal Division are currently being examined. A Postal Division for Madhubani district is at present not justified according to the standards prescribed by the P&T Department.

**Construction of Transmitter building
at Darbhanga**

396. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5220 on the 20th December, 1972 regarding Mithila Broadcasting Station of All India Radio and state

(a) whether construction of the transmitter building has since commenced and the schedule for its completion;

(b) whether the construction is being undertaken departmentally for expediting its completion; and

(c) whether a powerful transmitter is proposed to be install at Darbhanga to cover Mithila speaking people of India and also of Nepal, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Contract for building work at Darbhanga has since been awarded. The buildings and installation of the transmitter are expected to be completed during 1974-75;

(b) The work is being executed by the Civil Wing of All India Radio.

(c) A medium power medium wave transmitter is being provided at Darbhanga. This transmitter, together with the medium power transmitter already existing at Bhagalpur is expected to provide adequate coverage to the bulk of Maithili speaking people.

Allocation of Foreign Exchange for Small-Scale Industries

387. SHRI D. P. JADEJA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange allocated during 1972-73 for small scale industries;

(b) whether Government propose to increase it; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). Under the current import policy no fixed allocation of foreign exchange is made in

advance to the small scale sector. Foreign Exchange availability over the last few years has progressively increased as detailed below:—

					Rs. in Crores.
1969-70	.	.	.	.	65.75
1970-71	.	.	.	.	83.26
1971-72	.	.	.	.	117.95

This trend is expected to continue.

Punalur Paper Factory in Kerala

398. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government has recommended the expansion of the production capacity of Punalur Paper factory in Kerala; and

(b) if so, whether the licence for expansion has been given?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A letter of intent for effecting substantial expansion of their existing industrial undertaking at Punalur for the manufacture of High Strength Kraft Paper, abrasive base paper and cable insulation paper from 33,000 tonnes per annum to 50,000 tonnes per annum has been issued to the firm on 25th January, 1973.

Issue of Letters of Intent to set up new Industrial Units

399. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the break-up of the Letters of Intent issued to the State Governments or State Government dominated agencies to set up new

industrial units during the last one year; and

(b) how many of them are intended to be started in the joint sector?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM) (a) A statement is attached

(b) The implementation of these Letters of Intent in the responsibility of State Governments and State Industrial Development Corporations Government therefore, do not have definite information in the matter

Statement

Statement showing the break up of Letters of Intent issued to State Governments or State Government agencies like the State Industrial Development Corporations for the setting up of new Industrial units during the period from 1-1-72 to 31-12-1972

State.	N of Letters of Intent issued
1. Andhra Pradesh	3
2. Arunachal . . . .	..
3. Assam . . . .	.
4. Bihar . . . .	.
5. Chandigarh . . . .	.
6. Delhi . . . .	.
7. Goa . . . .	.
8. Gujarat	3
9. Haryana	4
10. Himachal Pradesh. . . .	1
11. Jammu & Kashmir	1
12. Kerala	8
13. Madhya Pradesh. . . .	2
14. Maharashtra	3

State	No of Letters of Intent issued
15 Manipur . . . .	.
16 Meghalaya . . . .	.
17 Mizoram . . . .	.
18 Mysore	2
19 Nagaland . . . .	.
20 Orissa	1
21 Pondicherry . . . .	.
22 Punjab . . . .	.
23 Rajasthan . . . .	.
24 Tamil Nadu	7
25. Uttar Pradesh	6
26 West Bengal	2
Total	49

Charges against Haryana Chief Minister

40^a SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU

SHRI PHOOL CHAND
VERMA

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Cabinet have considered the Haryana Chief Minister, Shri Bansilal of political and personal corruption contained in the four memoranda by members of the opposition parties

(b) if so on what grounds, and

(c) the observations of the Cabinet Sub-Committee on each of the four memoranda submitted by the Opposition Parties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) to (c) Two memoranda containing certain allegations of corruption, etc against Shri Bansilal, Chief Minister of Haryana, were submitted to the President by Shri Bhagwat Dayal Sharma, M P and certain Members of the Haryana Legislative Assembly in May 1969 and July 1969 After a careful examination the allegations contained in those memoranda were found not to have been substantiated Shri Sharma was informed accordingly in December, 1971

Two more memoranda containing some further allegations of corruption, etc against Shri Bansilal, Chief Minister of Haryana, were presented to the President by Shri Bhagwat Dayal Sharma M P on the 27th October 1971 and the 24th February 1972 After a detailed examination of the allegations contained in these memoranda, the matter was referred by the Prime Minister to four of her Cabinet colleagues namely Sri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmad, Sardar Swaran Singh, Sri H R Gokhale and Sri S Mohan Kumarmanglam for further scrutiny The four Cabinet Ministers came to the conclusion that no case has been made out for entrusting these allegations to a Commission of Inquiry Shri Sharma was informed accordingly on 19th December 1972 He was further informed that the allegations relating to the purchase-transactions of the Haryana State Electricity Board as contained in the memoranda had been remitted by the State Government to the Comptroller and Auditor General for a special audit

MR SPEAKER Now, the calling-attention notice

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER Hon Members cannot raise this every day I had already explained the position yesterday. I am not allowing anybody I

had disallowed it yesterday I had already given my ruling yesterday. I am not allowing anything. I am not allowing any hon Member Let them not do this every day I had made the position very clear yesterday

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER How can he say that he will not allow the House to proceed?

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER Order, order I am not allowing anything Please sit down I am really very sorry Everyday you do it By shouting, you hold up the proceedings

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER Please sit down. If you speak without my permission, it will not go on record I have not permitted any member to speak.

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER Mr Bosu—I do not accept this threat Do not do it everyday There is a limit to it You say, 'We will not allow the House to proceed' What is this? Do not do it There is already a calling attention motion on prices.

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER This is not the occasion

(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER You are not to interpret the rules when I am here. You have been discussing it in the last two sessions A continuing matter cannot be a subject of an adjournment motion You will have a number of opportunities.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record. I am not permitting anybody. I am sorry, I am not allowing you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: They do not hold good in this case. It is not a matter of recent occurrence. It is also a continuing matter.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. I have not allowed anything to go on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are interrupting the proceedings. You can censure the Government; the Budget Demands provide a number of opportunities. I cannot ignore the rules. Prices are not a sudden phenomenon; it is a continuous matter. Rules say that it must be of recent occurrence. It is a continuing situation. You discussed it in the last session.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. I am not allowing anything to be said now.

If you want to censure the Government, you can censure them on the President's Address.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot interpret the rules as you like. The matter must be of very recent occurrence. The price-rise is not a matter of recent occurrence.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to agree.

(Interruptions)

You can discuss on President's Address, on the General Budget; you can censure it. I am sorry. I am

not permitting. I have already mentioned the reasons.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of the House deciding. I am deciding.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: How long can we keep on watching this?

You will have ample opportunity to censure the Government. There is the debate on President's Address which is starting to-day itself.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There are a number of ways open to you to censure the Government. On this Address you can give a motion, you can give an amending motion in which you can mention the price rise and have a vote on it.

(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जहाँ तक मौके का सवाल है—आज मागे दिन लोग बोलने रहेगे ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसमें आपको सेन्सर का भी मौका मिलेगा, आप बोलेंगे भी । लेकिन एक ही बात को मैं तीन दफे डिबेट में कैसे लाऊँ ?

12.40 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ABNORMAL RISE IN PRICES OF ESSENTIAL
COMMODITIES

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the calling-attention notice. Shri S. M. Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I would like to submit that....

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed him to raise only the calling-attention.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is the bolot which has allowed me. I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): This should have been addressed to the Finance Minister.... (Interruptions).

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): This notice is addressed only to the Agriculture Minister. But the prices have gone up, of all commodities and not only agricultural products.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I shall explain why I had addressed it to the Agriculture Minister.

Last time when I had sent in my adjournment motion on the 14th November, I had addressed it to the Finance Minister, and the Agriculture Minister did not intervene at first; later on, he intervened at our request. Here, we are more concerned with the foodgrains prices, the edible oils prices and other things such as sugar etc. All this comes under the Agriculture Ministry.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: We are concerned with all essential commodities.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is open to the Finance Minister also to intervene. After all, it is the collective responsibility of the entire Government. I have addressed the calling-attention notice to the Food and Agriculture Minister, because my whole concern was about the prices of foodgrains, edible oil, sugar etc. The Finance Minister can also intervene. So, where is the mistake?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: The mistake is this; it is largely an economic subject and it is the

result of the total economic policies of the Government.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: When I had tabled my adjournment motion, that was addressed to the Finance Minister, because it was to censure the Government. Let my hon. friend read my adjournment motion. I have been in this House since 1957....

MR. SPEAKER: Where is the Finance Minister? Can he be called now?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I have not said in this House all the time and not in the Central Hall or the Rajya Sabha.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: (Wandiwash): Why can you not intervene and solve this crisis?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: This is the result of the total economic policies followed by Government. Why is my hon. friend taking offence at that?...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am not taking offence. My hon. friend has not heard me.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing him.

Where is the Finance Minister? Can he be sent for?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRI MATI INDIRA GANDHI): I think Shri Chavan is in the Rajya Sabha. If he is available, he can be sent for, but we do not know.

MR. SPEAKER: This notice has been addressed to the Minister of Agriculture.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): What about the other notices? Were they also addressed to the Agriculture Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members know that it is always the first Member's motion which is taken up.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: So, the other motions are spoilt.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: A message has been received that the Finance Minister is in the Rajya Sabha just now.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri S. M. Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This was why we wanted the adjournment motion to be taken up. (*Interruption*). I was not interested in walking out. I was interested in the taking over of the foodgrains which many parties do not want. (*Interruptions*).

I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

'The abnormal rise in the prices of essential commodities and steps taken by Government'.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED): The rise in prices of foodgrains has been a matter of great concern to Government. There has been an upward pressure on the prices almost from the beginning of 1972. After showing the usual seasonal fall during October—December, 1972, the prices of cereals have again shown an upward trend.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There was no fall at any time.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: That is not correct. There was a fall.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Your statistics are wrong.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The rise in the prices of coarse cereals has been particularly pronounced. The index of wholesale prices of cereals on 3rd February, 1973 was higher than last year's corresponding index by 16.2 per cent. The prices of pulses which were ruling very high between April and November, 1972, however, ruled easy during the period 16th December, 1972 to 3rd February, 1973. The main reasons for the rise in prices of foodgrains are:

(i) decline in production of kharif cereals in 1971-72 and the anticipated shortfall in the production of 1972-73 kharif crops on account of prevalent drought in many States;

(ii) increase in money supply with the public;

(iii) speculative hoarding by traders and others; and

(iv) psychology of shortage created by conditions of scarcity in some parts of the country.

With the beginning of the new sugar season, the prices have been ruling steady to easy. During the last few months, the wholesale price index for sugar and allied products has shown some decline. Increase in the minimum price of sugarcane and the rebate granted by Government have helped in the increased production of sugar in comparison with the corresponding periods of the last two seasons. This anticipated rise in the production has helped to restrain the rising trend in the price.

Due to continuous drought in the principal oil seed producing States, raw oil prices have shown a rising trend and as a result it is becoming increasingly difficult to keep the vanaspati prices unchanged.

the vanaspati prices had to be increased by 40 paise per Kg. with effect from 2nd January, 1973. To meet the situation special efforts are being made to augment the production of oil seeds, particularly Summer groundnut, sunflower, soyabean, rape/mustard and sunflower as also to exploit other sources of oil, particularly from cotton seed and rice bran. Additionally arrangements have been made to import about 100,000 tonnes of edible oil besides obtaining 80,000 tonnes of repseed from Canada under an aid programme.

The Government are fully aware of the hardship caused to the people due to rise in the prices of foodgrain and other commodities. Government have, therefore, taken a number of steps to check the rise in the prices. A massive emergency agricultural production programme was launched for effectively relieving the losses in kharif production by increasing the output of rabi and summer crops this year. At the same time, to meet the increasing demand of foodgrains from the State Government the release of foodgrains through fair price shops has also been considerably stepped up, the distribution during 1972-73 being nearly 10.6 million tonnes as against 7.8 million tonnes in 1971.

In addition to importing a limited quantity of foodgrains, overall steps quantity of foodgrains, several steps have been taken to intensify the procurement within the country so as to replenish and build up stocks with the public agencies. These steps have been suitably supported by anti-hoarding and other regulatory and austerity measures so as to create conditions favourable for achieving a reasonable stability in the price of foodgrains. The control over advances against foodgrains has been tightened and the banks have been advised to pursue a policy of cautious lending. As a long-term measure, a decision has also been taken to take over the

wholesale trade in wheat and rice which is expected to curb considerably the speculative hoarding and trading by interested parties.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: On the 14th November, when I moved an adjournment motion, practically the same reply was given by my hon. friend. The position was that—he said—the breaking of the monsoon was very erratic. This time he has not said so. I am really surprised whether the statement was read by the hon. Minister earlier, before he made the statement here. The statement is full of contradictions. What are the reasons? The main reason for the rise in prices of foodgrains are, as he has put it “decline in production of kharif cereals in 1971-72 and the anticipated shortfall in the production of 1972-73 kharif crops on account of prevalent drought in many States”. But it has improved in some of the States. Then, “increased in money supply with the public.” Then, “speculative hoarding by traders and others”. Who are they? When we asked the Government, we were told that a lot of foodgrains is eaten away by rats and pests. We said in this House that the biggest pest was Sardar Iqbal Singh who has eaten away Rs. 6 crores in the Food Corporation of India. Then the fourth reason they have given is, “psychology of shortage created by conditions of scarcity in some parts of the country.” So, the shortage is psychological. It is really a cruel joke on the miseries of the people. He says that a psychology was created. Psychology of what? Of shortage.

I am reading from the answer to the Parliamentary question, which the hon. Minister has replied on the 20th of this month, that is, yesterday. What are the price index numbers and the percentage of variation? Food articles—July, 1969, 203. July 1972, 236; January, 1973, 245; July 1972 over July, 1969—plus 16.2. January,

1973 over July, 1972—0.512. This does not reflect the retail price which is based on the wholesale price of the articles which are not available to the common man.

Then again, take foodgrains. Cereals, 206.7 in July, 1969. 225.2 in July, 1972. In January, it was 238.4. It is plus 13.4. Then, edible oils; 214. In January, 1973, it was 252.8 January 1973 over July 1972—plus 15.8. Then, sugar and allied products: it went up from 183.7 in July, 1969 to 280.6 in January, 1973. What was the percentage?

July, 1972 over July, 1969, it was plus 51.2.

Imagine that still, after supplying these figures to Parliament, the hon. Minister wants us to believe that the picture is not as gloomy as we think and that it is quite rosy. We have demanded in this House that the wholesale trade in foodgrains should be taken over immediately. The Government which has a faulty and wobbling policy has to make up its mind finally and firmly whether it should be taken over. I am told that a meeting has been convened on the 24th of this month where the Chief Ministers and the Ministers of Civil Supplies of the various States would be attending and a decision will be taken regarding taking over of wheat and rice. But what about the other commodities? What about the entire sugar stock? What about the nationalisation of the sugar industry? People have forgotten; it has remained in the election manifesto but never translated into action.

Is it not a fact that one of the causes of the constant price rise is deficit financing? During the First Plan deficit financing was Rs. 333 crores; it rose to Rs. 954 crores in the

Second Plan and to Rs. 1133 crores in the Third Plan. It was Rs. 850 crores in the Fourth Plan. There is another parallel economy run by those who have black money which amounts to Rs. 7,000 crores according to the Wanchoo Commission. What steps have been taken to unearth black money?

The hon. Minister says that the price of foodgrains is coming down in some places. In Delhi today the price of rice of some good quality is Rs. 2.85 per kg; and wheat sells at Rs. 1.50; a bag of 10 kg. of atta which the supper bazaar used to sell at Rs. 11 or 12 now sells at Rs. 14 or 15. The hon. Minister Shri F. A. Ahmed said on 14th November, 1972 in reply to my adjournment motion that the total fair price shops had gone up from 1,28,000 to 1,58,000. I am not going to quote other figures. But the proof of the pudding is in the eating. The cost of green vegetables has gone up; the price of milk has gone up. As one who was himself purchasing green vegetables every week, I know that even cauliflower which was supposed to be the cheapest thing in winter was sold at 0.65 per kg. The price of meat has risen from Rs. 5 to 7, the price of fish has absolutely settled at Rs. 10; it has not gone down. The price of egg has gone up. In short the prices of all commodities have gone up. I am surprised why the State Governments have failed in the matter of procurement. Is it because they are in league with the big landlords and those who run the co-operatives? He should give us a clear-cut reply: What concrete steps are being taken to bring down prices?

13 hrs.

Then, I would like to know whether wholesale trade in foodgrains is likely to be taken over by the Government during this session itself. Is it going to be simply wholesale trade in wheat and rice? What about pulses? The price of pulses has gone

[Shri S. M. Benerjee]

up by 25 to 30 per cent; the price of edible oils has gone up by 26 per cent. Still, we have to believe that the situation is quite rosy, that there is nothing to worry about and that we are worrying because we are a psychological case. It is really surprising.

The correct thing would have been to censure this Government. The Food Minister for whom I have got the greatest regard makes a statement which has no relation with the rise in prices outside. I wonder whether the Ministers ever purchase their articles themselves or these are supplied to them by other people. Otherwise why should they not feel the pinch of rise in prices? When we Members of Parliament getting Rs. 51 per day with all other allowances, Rs. 500 per month and all that, feel the pinch of rise in prices and by the 25th of the month we have to get something on credit, what must be happening to lakhs of people who are practically below the starvation line? I would ask the hon. Minister to kindly assure us what concrete steps he is going to take to tackle the situation.

The sugar industry should be nationalised or I demand his resignation. I do not demand resignation every time because another gentleman will come in. The sugar industry should also be taken over by the Government.

So, my demands are: whole-sale trade in foodgrains should be taken over immediately, more and more fair price shops should be opened to cover rural areas also; all the stock of sugar should be taken over by the Government for distribution; the means of production should also be nationalised; big business houses should be taken over. Either the Government should move towards socialism or otherwise the piecemeal steps taken by the Government will not take us anywhere.

There should be demonetisation to unearth black money. The hon. Minister said last time that black money is there. With the take-over of all these things, I suggest, there should be a machinery that should not be a corrupt one. The efforts are being made to give a feeling that whatever article Government takes over either vanishes or it goes into the hands of corrupt people. I would urge upon the hon. Minister that the machinery should be improved both for procurement and distribution and it should be given to those people who have clean hands and who can possibly deliver the goods.

In the case of edible oils also, the prices should be reduced. What is the production cost of edible oils and how much profit is to be taken by them has to be assessed. Only the prices are being increased every time to suit the big monopoly houses.

Lastly, I would request the hon. Minister to give replies to all these points and assure us once again whether this Government which has miserably failed to tackle the food situation is going to face the situation boldly, honestly, intelligently and firmly.

At the end, I suggest, small statutory committees should be formed in all the districts with elected representatives of the people and the representatives of political parties to tackle the food situation. What is happening today? Everywhere the District Magistrate is actually the Chairman of the Committee and he nominates the elected representatives. We have already taken a decision at the Whips' Conference in Simla three years back that an all-Party Committee should be established because the food problem is a national problem and it has to be tackled on a war footing.

It is generally said, 'What can we do? We had no rains.' Always the-

shortage of foodgrains is attributed to failure of monsoon; they just say that the fight is going on between Lord Indra and Shrimati Indira Gandhi. This cannot be done any more. Nobody is going to be convinced of it. People know that sugar is available if they can spend Rs. 4 or 5 per kilo, that wheat is available if they can spend Rs. 2 per kilo, that rice is available if they can spend Rs. 3 per kilo. If the food situation does not improve in this country in another six months or one year, however much we may believe in Parliamentary democracy, we will be forced to ask the people to loot those shops which are full of foodgrains-sugar and other things. I cannot allow my children to starve. If such a situation comes, we will have to ask the people to do it and they will definitely do it. In case Government does not take steps to improve the situation, whatever talk of socialism may be there in the country, failure to tackle the food situation in the country is going to be the last nail in the coffin of the ruling Party.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have listened with great attention to the various figures cited by the hon. Member to indicate that there has been a steady rise in prices of foodgrains. I have already mentioned in my statement that Government is aware of it and shares the concern of the hon. members with regard to the rise in the prices of foodgrains in our country. I have already indicated four reasons which are responsible for such a rise. The hon. Member has said that, in addition to those reasons, there is also the reason of deficit financing. Whether that is a reason or not, that is a different thing altogether....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Finance Minister has said that.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I would like to point out that deficit financing is not peculiar to this particular year

It has been going on for the last four years. But so far as prices of foodgrains are concerned, even when there was deficit financing, the prices of foodgrains about two years ago were stable; they were stable because of the fact that there was increased production, because there was sufficient stock in our country. I would like the hon. Member to appreciate that during the last two years we have been having decreased production of foodgrains, particularly of coarse grains during the kharif season. In 1971-72 there was a shortfall of about four million tonnes of foodgrains. In 1972-73 also it is expected that there will be a shortfall in the production of coarse grains, and but for the steps which have been taken by Government for the purpose of retrieving the position during the kharif season and also for improving the situation during the rabi season, the shortfall would have been much more. So, I would like to tell the hon. Member that not only Government is thinking of taking measures in order to stop this increase in prices, but they have already taken steps which have been responsible for keeping down the prices at such a low level. I would like the hon. Member to appreciate that this is a phenomenon which is not peculiar to our country; it is a worldwide phenomenon.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE. No one is dying in the pavements in other countries. Nobody is taking only one meal in other countries.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: May I tell the hon. Member that if we compare the present position to what happened in 1965 and 66, the hon. Member would appreciate that at that time the drought was not so severe as this year, at that time the prices had gone up by over 30 per cent during one year and we had to import 11-12 million tonnes of foodgrains in order to provide food to our people. But, this time....

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainnagar): Let us know something with regard to Government's responsibility. You have increased the prices of *Vanaspati* and sugar. You have failed to procure rice. You have failed to nationalise the wholesale trade.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I am just telling the hon. Member that with an import of about 2 million tonnes of foodgrains from outside, perhaps it would be possible for us to tide over the difficult year. If we have a good crop this year and if we pursue the policy of taking over the wholesale trade in foodgrains as has been indicated by the Government, I hope we will be able to tide over this difficulty.

May I also tell the hon. Member that the Government has already taken a decision so far as the take-over of wholesale trade in foodgrains. We are meeting on the 24th of this month in order to discuss the various details and the difficulties and other circumstances which are peculiar to every State. We want to sort out all these difficulties so that it may not be difficult for us to pursue this policy which we have already accepted as the policy for the coming *rabi* crop of wheat and also later on for rice. A decision has already been taken and this meeting is taking place to consider the report submitted by the Sub-Committee which has gone into details with regard to the take-over of the trade and after the decision is taken, we shall issue necessary instructions to the State Governments in the matter.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): You said regarding one committee. There was another sub-committee appointed by the Government. What about that?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: That was a sub-committee of officers to collect facts and figures from the various

States and the Central Government, on the basis of which the sub-committee has made some recommendations to be considered by the Food Ministers and the Chief Ministers' conference which is going to be held on the 24th.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: You are not going to appoint another committee—I believe.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: There is no question of appointing another committee.

So far as the hon. Member's question is concerned, the decision regarding take-over of foodgrains trade has already been taken and it is to work out the details and to consider the difficulties which we may have to face in the take-over of the wholesale trade that the Chief Ministers' conference has been convened on the 24th.

So far as sugar is concerned, the hon. Member is already aware that we have appointed a committee. As soon as the report of that committee is available to us, we shall take necessary action having regard to the recommendations which may be made by this committee. I am hoping that the report of the committee will be available to us within a few months.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: You can take over the sugar stocks lying with the mills.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I may tell the hon. Member that so far as the vulnerable sections of the population are concerned, they are getting sugar at a uniform rate all over the country.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, even in North Avenue shops where Members of Parliament live sugar was not available for a full fifteen days.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I think that is not correct because sugar is now being supplied through fair price shops as well as co-operatives in various States.

So far as vulnerable sections are concerned I think one kg. per person upto a maximum or one ka. per family at least is being supplied by all the States through fair price shops.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Any hon. Minister who is a diabetic patient should not speak about sugar.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I am sorry about it. The hon. Member has complained about a particular shop. If he gives the details, I will ask the Delhi Administration to inquire about it.

So far as we are concerned, we are supplying sufficient stock of sugar to be supplied to the fairprice shops on the basis of the consumption and the population of every State concerned and I think, there has been no difficulty in this respect, and I may inform the House that so far as the production of sugar is concerned it is much more than what we had last year at this time and we are expecting that production of sugar this year may go up by about 3 or 4 lakh tonnes during the year. That increased production will ease the position a little.

I share the concern of the hon. Member. The prices of oil have gone up during the last few months. It has gone up as much as 30 per cent over what it was prevailing during last year, but this has been due to the fact that production of oil-seeds had completely failed, in the producing States like Maharashtra and Gujarat and there has been this scarcity of oil-seeds. We have been trying to import oilseeds from outside. We have imported about 42,000 tonnes of rapeseed and 40,000 tonnes of oils. We are importing rapeseed from Canada and also palm oil from Malaysia. We are taking various steps for increasing production during summer and we feel that the increased production may help us in easing the posi-

tion. So, these are all the steps which have been taken in this direction. I can assure the hon. Member that whatever is possible is being done. I hope with better production we may expect better results in the future.

SHRI P. GANGADEB (Angul): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this grave situation arising out of the non-stop rise in prices of essential commodities has assumed an alarming concern to us all. We are concerned about this problem because it has already hit the commonman's budget—a budget which is, already meagre, which everyone knows. Let us not forget that about 40 per cent of our population are still living below the poverty line and now has come inflation—the present inflation—at the rate of 10 per cent to 12 per cent which is bound to add to the miseries of our 200 million people in our sub-continent.

Now, Sir, let me place before this House my own assessment of the price situation in a nutshell. In the last 12 months or so, the price index has sprung up by an average of 1 per cent per month adding thereby to about 12 per cent by the end of the year. Is it not horrifying? Is it not a monstrous rise? Everybody will agree on this. One can see therefore that the maximum increase has occurred in the prices of agricultural commodities, primarily, foodgrains, followed by manufactured articles of basic consumption. Widespread drought conditions and speculation, both of these have contributed to the abnormal price rise. This year we did not have even the same comfortable position in agriculture which we characterised as a green revolution just about two years ago. Apart from all these shortages in agricultural sector, I feel certain that there are other factors which have also contributed to the alarming price situation.

As the House is aware, there has been a sharp increase in non-development outlays together with heavy expansion in money supply which has accelerated the inflationary situation.

[Shri P. Gangadeb]

This is a fact. In addition, this problem is added with more trouble by what I would call the black-money, the impact of which is felt on the price level. That is very much felt at this price level which we are facing so badly today. I

I am no doubt aware that some of the steps initiated by our Government so far are in the right direction, but they are not enough, if I may say so. Much more drastic action is needed. Therefore, humbly, I wish to suggest the following. Firstly, we should have a sustained buffer stock of foodgrains, even if it means larger imports. In my opinion, that is the only way-out to create a proper psychology. The psychology on the other side may be different. But it is my opinion that this is the only way-out to create a proper psychology and only this can be an effective deterrent to speculation and hoarding.

Secondly, we should strengthen the law enforcement machinery. Unless the offenders are given punitive punishment, we shall still have to live with the social evils of hoarding and black-marketing. Thirdly, procurement and distribution machinery for foodgrains should be built up and they should be well armed.

Then, fourthly, there is the question of money supply. It should be brought within manageable limits. For this, Government should exercise considerable restraint on non-developmental expenditure.

Lastly, I wish to suggest that the time has come to encourage and induce people to save more. It is in this connection that I feel that the taxation by Government should favour those who work hard and save out of their earnings. Let me hope that the hon.

Minister will soon bring about a solution to halt the rising prices of essential commodities. I would also like to know the reactions that the hon. Minister has to my suggestions.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I entirely share the concern of the hon. Member with regard to the rise in prices. At the same time, I would like to point out that the suggestions which he has given are welcome and will be taken care of.

I would also like to point out that so far as the building up of buffer stock is concerned, that is the policy which we have been pursuing in the past. It was because of that policy that it was possible for us to tide over the difficult period during this year. It will be our endeavour in the future to build up a buffer stock and to increase the procurement of foodgrains in our country so that we may be able to see that the foodgrains are available to the people at reasonable prices and without a big rise in prices. That is our objective and that is our policy and we shall pursue it.

I also share the concern of the hon. Member that it is because of hoarding that sometimes we get into difficulties. As he has suggested, I think we have to think of measures which will help in checking this hoarding and dealing with the culprit by giving him punishment which will prevent him from indulging in this kind of unsocial activities.

So far as the other matters are concerned also, we shall examine them and see to what extent they can be implemented.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): At the very outset, let me point out that I had rightly addressed this call attention notice to the Finance Minister because I am fully aware of the fact that the issues that we will be raising during this call attention.

though not beyond the comprehension of the Minister of Agriculture, will be beyond the scope and jurisdiction of his Ministry. Therefore, I had referred it to the Finance Ministry and I wish it had been sent to that Ministry.

Prices of essential commodities are actually moving at a galloping pace, faster than the pace at which Government is skidding back on the economic front. Repeatedly we had been assured by the Prime Minister, the Finance Minister and many other Ministers that there is no question of introducing a wage freeze in the country. In fact, one would have liked Government to introduce a price freeze, but unfortunately, in effect, it is some sort of wage freeze that is being introduced.

I will take this opportunity to ask of the Treasury Benches whether it is not a fact, as has been published in the newspapers of the 6th February, that the Finance Ministry has sent a confidential circular to all public sector managements that in spite of the rising prices in the country, if the trade union organisations of the public sector go on making demands for revision of the wage structure, under no circumstances should that demand be accepted. This is a most condemnable state of affairs, and all trade union organisations in the country are agreed and united on making the demand that such a confidential circular ought not to have been sent by the Finance Ministry.

Reference has been made to the problem of prices being linked to the drought situation. No doubt, the problem of prices is, to some extent, linked up with the situation of drought facing the country. But my contention is that the approach of Government in tackling the problem of the drought situation is something like the approach of a fire brigade. Only when a house is on fire, the fire brigade rushes to it and when the fire is extinguished, it goes back to the depot. That is how the problem of drought is being tackled. Even where drought

has been a recurring problem in States like Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Maharashtra, this is what we have seen. For instance, in Maharashtra, this is the third successive year of drought and our complaint has been that no long-term perspective has ever been adopted at all. Even now, instead of taking up famine relief works which will be productive in content, they are taking up non-productive famine relief works. The famine will be over soon, in the year to come. But after all, you must undertake such projects in a long-term manner as will step up agricultural production.

Therefore, we want more famine relief works like percolation tanks, digging of tubewells, small irrigation schemes, building up of bunds and so on. In the State of Maharashtra, even on the basis of factual statements from Government, it can be very well established that there is no emphasis given to famine relief works of this type. If you begin to skid in this direction, even after the famine is over, the problem of augmentation of agricultural output will always be there. So this type of long-term approach and perspective that I have suggested should be adopted and then only will we be able to tackle this problem on a permanent basis.

As for the question of sugar prices, upto 1948 there was an accepted convention that the prices available to the growers would be 1/16th of the price of sugar. But unfortunately that convention has been broken. While sugar magnates have been having mounting profits in the free market, in the same proportion sugarcane prices are not available to the growers at all. This is also a disparity that has to be removed.

Again as far as the sugar problem is concerned, the Gundu Rao Committee had clearly indicated on the basis of statistics that in 1967-69, out of 215 sugar factories, the majority were in the age group 35-60. On the one hand, the millowners were not sure

[Prof Madhu Dandavate]

that the mills would not be nationalised. So they neglected the aspect of modernisation of the machinery. On the other, you are taking faltering steps towards nationalisation. Therefore, neither does the private sector feel any commitment in regard to sugar production nor is the public sector able to take charge. In this stalemate the production of sugar has gone down. That is the reason why the problem has been made more complicated.

In addition to that with a full sense of responsibility, I will say it again that prior to the elections some sort of unholy alliance was built up between the sugar magnates in the country and the ruling party in this country, and as a result of that, adequate concessions were given to the sugar magnates. Many of them have made it clear a number of times without revealing their names. I think that this is a factor that is responsible for the rise in the prices of sugar.

As far as the nationalisation of sugar factories is concerned either you take a firm decision that you are not going to nationalise them or a point of view with which I am not in agreement. The sugar industry needs more modernisation and therefore nationalisation is necessary. Not only sugar but I feel that the Government should make its position quite clear and as far as the production of essential commodities is concerned, they must be brought into the public sector and the wholesale trade also must be socialised. I do not want it to be merely stated. There is a distinction between state capitalism and the socialised sector. I want socialisation of the industry in which the consumers, the workers, all of them will have a say in the running of the industry, and if that is done, probably in a more rational and in a more efficient manner, the sugar industry can be run and the problem of sugar prices may be tackled to some extent. Unfortunately, instead of taking this broad approach of bringing under socialisation the production and distribution and the wholesale trade

in essential commodities, actually what is happening is, we are having a tinkering attitude of a mixed economy of which the joint sector is only a projection. If you pursue this policy of a joint sector, probably the problem of rise in prices cannot be adequately tackled because the joint sector concept will mean that the private sector will try to flourish and prosper at the cost of the investment that is available from the financial resources that are available from the financial institutions of the public sector. In effect, the approach that our Government is adopting is not basically different from the approach that the Tata memorandum has taken and, therefore, by merely having a majority of equity shares it will not be possible to control that industry so long as the pricing policy so long as the distribution policy remain as they are. As far as the investment is concerned you have no control over it. I know that the Finance Ministry can reply to this question and therefore without casting any aspersions on the Minister concerned I would say that this particular matter ought to have been referred to the Finance Ministry so that this aspect could have been replied to properly.

I would like to pose one question regarding the effective procurement of foodgrains at the grass root level by offering remunerative prices to the agriculturists. Here I would like to make a concrete suggestion and I like to know from the Minister whether my constructive suggestion would be acceptable to the Ministry. The suggestion is that in order that the procurement of foodgrains at the grass-root level could be made more effective let us try to set up some sort of advisory councils on which representation will be given to the Government, representation to the co-operatives, representation to the consumers, representation to the trade organisations, representation to the trade union organisations in the country and also representation to the various political parties in the country. They can intro-

duce some sort of vigilance committees so that today the corruption that is very much there in this particular process of procurement can be eliminated to a very great extent. Unfortunately, wherever we give newer and newer spheres of productivity into the hands of the State,—I am all for it—the men in the private sector always condemn the public sector by saying that more public sector expansion means more bureaucracy, more inefficiency and more corruption, as if it is the exclusive preserve of the public sector and the private sector is completely free from inefficiency corruption and nepotism. There are a number of reports that are indicative of the fact that even the private sector suffers from these ills. If these things are left to the public sector, then this particular aspect is absolutely necessary.

I would like to make a passing reference, and would like to know from the Government whether the repeated recommendations that have been made—even the Wanchoo Commission has made that recommendation—namely, denationalisation, would be accepted to unearth black money which is to the extent of Rs. 7,000 crores. Of course, the Agriculture Ministry cannot reply to that question, and that is why the Minister is cynically laughing that questions are put in an irrelevant manner. I have addressed them to the Finance Minister, but unfortunately he is absent.

Lastly, some reference has been made, and I would repeat that. It seems from the contention of the Minister of Agriculture and it appears as if the problem of deficit financing is not very relevant as far as the problem of rise in prices is concerned. Here, he puts a contention. After all, it is not a new phenomenon. Deficit financing has been existing. But let us see the pace at which deficit financing has been advancing. In the first Five Year Plan, deficit financing was of the order of Rs. 333 crores.

In the Second Plan it was Rs. 954 crores; in the Third Plan, Rs. 1,133 crores and in the first three years of the Fourth Plan, Rs. 850 crores. It is estimated that deficit financing has reached the tune of Rs. 1,500 crores. There is no indication of its being curbed; on the other hand it is going up. Tragically enough in the approach to the Fifth Plan document which has been accepted by the Cabinet and National Development Council, you have bravely and courageously declared that in the terminal year of the Fifth Plan deficit financing will be reduced to zero. Wonderful, 333 crores, 954 crores, 1,133 crores, 1,500 crores and then zero. It is difficult to believe that so long as there is deficit financing at this rate, there will be inflationary pressure on the economy and with all their pious intentions, they will not be able to check inflation and consequent rise in prices. The problems should be tackled in an integrated way.

Lastly, in our country inflationary pressures are growing and prices are rising because 67 per cent of the expenditure of the Union Government is non-productive and non-development and is not used for agricultural production or industrial production. In this context, I do not think the problem of prices can be tackled in the manner in which you are trying.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I thank the hon. Member for raising a number of questions but I shall deal with those questions which really concern my Ministry.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The Prime Minister said that the Finance Minister was busy in the other House. Some very pertinent questions had been raised by the hon. Member. Some secret circular has been sent to the public undertakings not to raise the salary of the employees. It is a serious matter....(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: Let a short notice question be put to the Finance Minister.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Inconvenient short notice questions are never admitted.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: When the call attention motion was referred to me I bowed to the ruling of the hon. Speaker. If hon. Members want to know some information from my colleague the Finance Minister, let them put a question to him; he will certainly reply.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Anticipating that some of the issues will be linked with the Finance Ministry, someone from the Finance Ministry ought to be present. We have 60 Ministers.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: He has raised a very pertinent matter so far as emergency production programme is concerned and said that it should not be confined to temporary work but it should be permanent so that in future also they may get the benefit of the increased production programme. We have undertaken this programme not only for the coming rabi crop but for the future also. According to our information, apart from taking up work very near the villages, the State Governments are engaged in directing more and more funds for production work. In addition to that I have been writing from time to time to all the Chief Ministers that whatever funds we are now giving them should be spent for the purpose of taking up relief work of a productive nature. I hope the State Government are following our instructions. The suggestion made by the hon. Member has already been acted upon by us. He has also made certain observations with regard to the sugar industry. I agree with him that due to lack of effort at modernisation, there has been a shortfall in the production of sugar.

We are considering this matter. As soon as the report of the Committee is available, we shall take such steps and such action which will remedy this defect and which will help in increasing the production of sugar.

These are matters which were raised by the hon. Member so far as my Department is concerned and, I hope, he will refer the other question to my colleague....

MR. SPEAKER: Regarding the other question about instructions sent to Public Undertakings, I will ask the Finance Minister to reply.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Before I sit down, may I say one thing? I made a statement earlier that we have already imported about 42,000 tonnes of rapeseed and 40,000 tonnes of oil. We are importing some more quantity of rape seed from Canada and palm oil from Malaysia.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: When any matter is raised in the Calling Attention and if any Minister is replying, his complementary Minister should be present.

श्री श्री सिद्ध (खुर्रा) : ग्रन्थज महोदय, देश के अन्दर रोज़ाना की ज़िन्दगी बढ़त बढ़त होनी जा रही है, आज का इन्सान महँगई से तड़कड़ा रहा है। सरकार ने महँगाई के जो कारण दिये हैं उनमें तीन कारण तो मंजूरजनक हैं जो सरकार के काबू के बाहर हैं। लेकिन जहाँ तक सूखे की स्थिति का सवाल है, जब देश के अन्दर लोग सूखे की स्थिति से झुझमरी के कगार पर खड़े थे, इन विरोधी पार्टियों के लोगों ने उत्तर प्रदेश में, जो देश का सब से ज्यादा अनाज पैदा करने वाला सूबा है, बिजली इंजीनियरों की हड़ताल करा दी। एक तरफ़ लोग पानी के लिए लड़ रहे थे, दूसरी तरफ़ हड़ताल करा कर सूखे की स्थिति को ख़त्म करने में मदद करने के बजाय उसको बढ़ावा देने में मदद की।

इसी तरह से जब सरकार ने अपना प्रवर्तिनीय कदम उठा कर बिबीलियों को खत्म करने की बात बोली, मङ्गई को ठिकान लगाने का प्रयत्न किया, तो इन प्रतिक्रियावादी पार्टियों के लोगों ने, जो बड़ी-बड़ी मण्डिया के आड़तियों की पनाह में रहते हैं, तरह तरह के झूठे बयानों, राबे झूठकाने का प्रयत्न किया। जैसे ही सरकार ने अनाज का बोक व्यापार अपने हाथ में लिया, इन गेड़ के बादशाहों ने, चावल के बादशाहों ने डाण्डा के बादशाहों ने, माबुन के बादशाहों ने, नेत्र के बादशाहों ने और नमक के बादशाहों ने साजिश करके इन तमाम चीजों को होई कर गिरा और वाम बढ़ा दिये। सरकार ने जब भी देश के अन्दर लुटारानी या नदम उठाया, तभी प्रतिक्रियावादी लोग, पूजाशाह लोग बिबीलियों को खत्म करने के मामले में हमेशा अड़गल लगाते रहे। ये लोग सरकार के किसी भी प्रयत्न को मफत होने नहीं देना चाहते हैं। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ—जब सरकार ने देश के अन्दर दूसरी तरह के राजाओं के जीवनस्तर को परिवर्तित करने का प्रयत्न किया है तो फिर इन गल्ला बादशाहों, तन बादशाहों, डाण्डा बादशाहों, माबुन बादशाहों को भी खत्म करने का प्रयत्न बना नहीं करती है।

सरकार ने गल्ले के थोक व्यापार को अपने हाथ में लेने का जो प्रयत्न किया है, वह प्रशंसनीय है। लेकिन इस मौके पर मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज देश के अन्दर जो होड़िंग हो रही है, जमाखोरी है, सट्टेबाजी है—यही मङ्गई के मूल कारण है, सरकार

उन पर भी काबू पा सकती थी। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के कितने कितने शहरों में इन जमाखोरों, सट्टेबाजों पर छापे डाले गए और इन छापों में कितना अनाज सरकार के हाथ लगा और इस काम में क्या-क्या कमरागिरा हामिन की गई।

इसी मिनमिने में मैं यह भी निबंदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान का किसान अनाज बैरा करना चाहता है, वह मेहनत करना चाहता है, लेकिन जब वह देखता है कि फटिलाइजर्स के दाम इतने ज्यादा बढ़ गये हैं तो उसकी कमर टूट जाती है। क्या सरकार फटिलाइजर एक्सेन्सिया जो प्राइवेट हैण्ड्स में है, इकानदारा के हाथ में दे उनमें छीन कर स्वयं हिमाता का खाद बेचने का प्रबन्ध करगी? क्या सरकार इस व्यापार का अपने हाथ में लेगी ताकि वह प्राइवेट हाथों में न रहे?

मैं यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आज इस भुव्जनरी का सब से बड़ा बिहार पिछड़े इलाक़े के नाग हैं अनुसूचित जातियों के नाग हैं पिछड़े नाग हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ—क्या सरकार इन गरीब पिछड़े नागों के लिए सॉल्विडाइज्ड रेट पर सहायता के रूप में अनाज देने का प्रयत्न करेगी?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The hon. Member has raised two or three more important points. One is with regard to supply of fertilisers to the cultivators I would like to point out to him that, so far as Government policy is concerned—and that is what I have been insisting on the States to do—, the supply of fertilisers to the cultivators should be through co-operatives, and it is our effort that

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

more and more co-operatives should be brought in that direction and the supply should be made through co-operatives.

So far as steps against hoarding are concerned, whenever I had the opportunity of meeting the Chief Minister or Food Minister concerned or of going to the various States, I have been insisting upon them to take suitable measures in order to prevent hoarding and in some places action has been taken. I have not got the details here, but if the hon. Member wants, I can give him the information about the action taken in various States and he will know to what extent they have succeeded in their efforts.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: What about the third point, subsidising foodgrains to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: It is already being done.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): The hon. House will recall that a motion, namely, 'This House do consider the unprecedented rise in the prices of essential commodities and the Government's inability to check the rising trend', was discussed in this House on 10th August, 1972. The House discussed it for nine hours and the concerned Minister, the Finance Minister, assured the House that adequate measures were being taken to check the price line, to arrest the rise in prices. But what has happened thereafter? Prices of almost all commodities have gone up further during the six-month period, July, 1972 to January, 1973. According to the reply given in the Rajya Sabha only yesterday, the prices of foodgrains, cereals, wheat, pulses, edible oil, sugar and allied products, fuel, power, light and lubricants, electricity, industrial raw materials, raw cotton, raw jute and mesta, oilseeds,

chemicals, soda ash, caustic soda, manufactures, intermediate products, cotton yarn, metals, finished products, cotton textiles, iron and steel manufactures non-metal products and other things have gone very high.

During the discussion on the motion in the previous Session, the consensus of the House—and it was a unanimous consensus—was that this Government had failed to hold the price line, to arrest the upward trend in prices. Now what further proof is required today, after having seen the reply given by the Minister in the other House?

Sir, it is not that they have failed in controlling the prices.

But I charge that the Government is abetting the price rise. For example, the levy price for sugar is raised by 20 paise. Then a price increase was given to Vanaspathi by 10 paise. In Bombay the price of milk supplied by the Government dairy has been increased by 42 per cent. Then, the Government is the major producer of steel and steel prices have gone up in the last two years. All this has resulted in the general price rise including foodgrains and edible oils and other things.

This Ministry only is not responsible for the price rise. There are other factors which are also responsible. We cannot blame that this Minister only is responsible for price rise. Therefore, it would have been much better if the adjournment motion was admitted, to have a full-dress debate on this issue.

I will now ask some questions relevant to the Agriculture Ministry only.

Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that the people of drought-stricken States like Gujarat and

Maharashtra and not getting adequate quantum of foodgrains from the central pool? I state that in Gujarat people are not getting even 3 Kg. of wheat per head per month and this is the situation since the last 2½ months or 3 months. No adequate steps have been taken by the State Government or the Central Government to supply enough quantum of wheat to the starving people of Gujarat. I want to know specifically when the Central Government will supply adequate quantum of wheat to Gujarat so as to give at least 7 Kg. of wheat per head to the people of Gujarat. That is my first question.

In the same way, prices of edible oils like groundnut oil in Gujarat have gone up to unprecedented high. The price of groundnut oil is Rs 6.75 per Kg. and the State Government has stopped giving groundnut oil at reasonable prices through the fair price shops. I want to know when edible oil will be adequately supplied to the people of Gujarat and how long it will take. Further, I want to know one thing. There was some suggestion from the State Government to create an Oil Corporation. I would like to know the reaction of the Central Government thereto.

In the same way, sugar. Now, the normal quantum of sugar supplied to Gujarat was, I think, 25,000 tonnes per month. Now, it has been reduced to 16,000 tonnes. So, I want to know specifically when will the quantum of sugar be restored to the original 25,000 or 26,000 tonnes which was given by the Central Government in the past.

These are my questions. I would not go to the other aspects of the price rise which concern the Finance Minister.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The hon. Member has specifically raised three matters. One is with regard to the question of supply of foodgrains to the Gujarat State. I may inform the hon. Member that so far as Central Government is concerned we are meeting the reasonable requirements of the Gujarat Government, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Mysore.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA. They get only 3 kg. per head.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I may tell the hon. Member that during the course of the whole year over 10 million tonnes of foodgrains have been distributed through the public distribution system as compared to about 7 million tonnes of last year and the majority of these 3 million tonnes of more foodgrains has been to these States. I share the anxiety of the hon. Member that they have not been getting the full quota of 7 Kg. but there has been some reduction, and apart from wheat, coarse grain is supplied from the fair-price shops. We are trying to meet

SHRI P. M. MEHTA: No, Sir. It is a total of 3 kilogram, including all the coarse grains. The purchasing powers of the people are completely exhausted and so they are not able to purchase them from the open market.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I do not exactly remember the number of fair-price shops which have been increased in Gujarat. But so far as the whole country is concerned, the fair price shops have increased from 125 lakhs to 165 lakhs and majority of these shops have been opened in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan. We do all that is possible to overcome the difficulties of these States. The State Government of Gujarat is taking necessary steps in this direction.

[Shri F. A. Ahmed]

So far as the formation of the Oil Corporation is concerned, this matter is referred to us and this is under examination with the Planning Commission. We shall certainly take the views of the State Government into consideration, before we take a final decision in the matter.

So far as decrease in the supply of sugar is concerned this has been due to the fact that we have decreased the quota all over the country. Therefore, according to the population and consumption basis, Gujarat quota has also been decreased and this is an all-India phenomena, it is not only particular to Gujarat, but in the case of all State we have reduced the quota of sugar.

12.58 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE
NOTIFICATION ETC. UNDER INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): On behalf of Shri H. N. Bahuguna, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Indian Telegraph (Eleventh Amendment) Rules, 1972 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1583 in Gazette of India dated the 16th December, 1972 under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [Placed in Library See No. LT-4184/73].

(2) A copy of corrigendum (Hindi and English versions) correcting the numbers of Notification Nos. G.S.R. 1446 and 1447 laid on the Table on the 29th November, 1972, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, to Nos. G.S.R. 1445 and G.S.R. 1446 respectively. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4185/73]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL-INDIA SERVICES ACT

FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE SERVICE OFFICERS (CONDITION OF SERVICE) (REMOVAL OF DIFFICULTIES) ORDER No. 1. ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): On behalf of Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act., 1951:

- (i) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 1972, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 478(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th December, 1972;
- (ii) The All-India Services (Study Leave) Second Amendment Regulations, 1972 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1617 in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1972;
- (iii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 7(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th January, 1973;
- (iv) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 49(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1973.
- (v) The Indian Administrative Service (Cadre) First Amendment Rules, 1973, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 58(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th February, 1973;
- (vi) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 1973 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 59(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th February, 1973.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4186/73].

(2) A copy of the Former Secretary of State Service Officers (Conditions

of Service) (Removal of Difficulties) Order No. 1 published in Notification No. S.O. 55(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st January, 1973 under sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Former Secretary of State Service Officers (Conditions of Service) Act, 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4187/73.]

**ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
REPORT OF ANDAMAN & NICOBAR
ADMINISTRATION**

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: On behalf of Shri K C. Pant, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual General Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Andaman and Nicobar Administration, for the year 1971-72. [Placed in Library. See No LT-4188/73.]

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
TWENTY-SECOND REPORT**

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts): Sir, I beg to present the Twenty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

13.57 hrs.

**PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE
SIXTY-THIRD REPORT**

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Sir, I beg to present the Sixty-third Report of the Public Accounts Committee regarding action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Third Report on Exploratory Tubewells Organisation.

13.59 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWENTY-THIRD REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHURAMAIAH): Sir I beg to move the following:—

"That this House do agree with

the Twenty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 20th February, 1973."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 20th February, 1973."

The motion was adopted

13.59 hrs

**MOTION OF THANKS ON THE
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS**

MR. SPEAKER: Now we take up the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address to be moved by Shri R. K. Sinha. This will come at 3 O'clock 15 hours have been allotted and we very much hope we will be able to finish it within time. I would not restrict the Debate; you can say anything on this; you can come out with even what you think you have been denied ...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Including Harvana teachers ...

MR. SPEAKER: Don't get committed. I assure you very honestly, it is not a question of this side or that side; we have examined the Adjournment Motions very carefully. I honestly follow the precedents and the rules. But the hon Members have their own difficulties. I have got my own difficulties.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): I am glad that you are also appreciating our difficulties.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: After having heard the hon. Minister I think you must have been fully convinced now that the adjournment motion was necessary.

MR. SPEAKER: Anyway let us not debate about it now.

श्री ठाकुर चन्द कछवाय (मरेना)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, हाल से जो आप आश्वासन
दे रहे हैं यह आश्वासन काम रीति प्रस्ताव
से देते तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप रूप बदल दीजिये
मुझ कोई एनगज नहीं हूँगा।

श्री ठाकुर चन्द कछवाय रूम तो
कहने हैं स्वीकार करना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय कहा कहत है।

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch
till Fifteen of the Clock*

*The Lok Sabha reassembled after
Lunch at three minutes past Fifteen
of the Clock*

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—contd

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER We will
take up the Motion of Thanks to the
President for his Address.

श्री आर० के० मिन्हा (फैजाबाद) उपा-
ध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की अनुमति से
निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत
करना चाहता हूँ

'That an Address be presented to
the President in the following
terms—

'That the Members of Lok
Sabha assembled in this Session
are deeply grateful to the Presi-
dent for the Address which he
has been pleased to deliver to
both Houses of Parliament assem-
bled together on the 19th Febru-
ary, 1973,

महामहिम राष्ट्रपति ने अपने अभिभाषण
में दोनों सदनों के सामने यह कहा था कि

देश के सामने कौनाइया हैं और यह कह
था कि जहाँ हम औपचारिक वित्तीय कार्य
के ऊपर गौर करेंगे वहाँ जनता के मार्ग दर्शन
करने की ओर भी हम को अग्रसर होना
है। इस बारे में उन्होंने जो शरणाभित्तियों
की बात आज से दो वर्ष पहले आई और
जिस प्रकार देश के ऊपर सूखे का सबूत आया
उस का भी जिक्र किया, और बतलाया कि
देश में 1 करोड़ 6 लाख टन अनाज बाटा
जा चुका है। इस से कीमती पर भी अमर
पडा है लेकिन फिर भी उन्होंने बतलाया कि
हम को इस का सामना किन उपायों से करना
चाहिये।

इस के साथ साथ उन्होंने यह भी
बताया कि पिछले साल 7 परसेंट इन्फ्लेक्शन
ग्रोथ हुई है। मैं बहुत नम्रता से यह अर्थ
करना चाहता हूँ कि जो दाम बढ़े हैं उसके
ऊपर हमारे विपक्षी दल के साथी यह जरूर
कहे कि हम को तेजी से कदम बढ़ाना
चाहिये। लेकिन मैं उन से कहना चाहता
हूँ कि उन्होंने आज जो तरीका अख्यार
किया है और जिसके फलस्वरूप हम देश में
प्रजातन्त्र खतरे में पड़ गया है उस से गेहूँ
या चावल के भाव घटने वाले नहीं हैं।
आज ममस्त एशिया पर एक सबूत आया
हुआ है। अगर चीन के लोगों को या
रूस के लोगों को या इंडो चाइना के लोगों
को आस्ट्रेलिया, कैनाडा और अमरीका से
गन्ना मगाने पर मजबूर होना पडा तो इस
लिये नहीं होना पडा कि वहाँ भी हमारे
किस्म की पद्धति थी या कोई ऐसी सरकार
थी जिस पर यह लाठन लग सकते थे।

आज इस बात की जरूरत नहीं है कि
हम देश के शासन को कमजोर करें, इस बात
की जरूरत नहीं है कि पार्लमेंटरी पद्धति को
कमजोर करें, बल्कि इस बात की जरूरत
है कि हम अपने मन में सोचें कि क्या इस
सरकार ने जो स्थिति सन् 1972 में थी उस
का मुकाबला 1965 की अपेक्षा ज्यादा

ताकत के साथ, ज्यादा सूझ बूझ के साथ कर के देश को प्रगति के रास्ते पर डाला है या नहीं।

अब सरकार ने यह नीति अपनाई है कि वह गेहूँ के व्यापार को अपने हाथ में लेगी, इस के साथ साथ जैसे ही चावल की फसल आ जायेगी, उस के व्यापार को भी वह अपने हाथ में ले लेगी। हम यह देख सकते हैं कि जब सरकार इस व्यापार को अपने हाथ में लेती है तो राशनिंग के तरीके में या फेअर प्राइम शापिंग खोल कर वह सारे देश में सामान को सस्ते में सस्ते दामों पर बँच कर और जो लोग काला बाजार करते हैं उन के गले को ले कर पीपल्स कमेडिया बना कर उन के द्वारा गल्ले को देश भर में वितरित करवा कर सही तरीका अख्तियार कर सकती है।

इस के साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज सरकार के सामने एक सकट आया है। इस में पहले तीन चार वर्ष तक ग्रीन रिवोल्यूशन की कामयाब क्रान्ति हुई। समस्त देश में इतना गल्ला था कि हम लोग आराम में रह सकते थे, और जब बंगलादेश में आजादी की लड़ाई हुई तो उस में हम न हिस्सा लिया तथा जो एक करोड़ शरणार्थी हमारे देश में आये उन को हम खिला सके। यही नहीं गिछने मालो में हम बंगला देश के लोगों की पूर्ण रूप से मदद करते रहे हैं।

इस सदन में ऐसे बहुत से लोग होंगे जो जब लड़ाई न छेड़ी जाये तो यह कहेंगे कि आप लड़ाई क्यों नहीं लड़ते हैं और जब लड़ाई छेड़ी जाय तो उस के लिये कर देने से इन्कार करेंगे, लड़ाई की कीमत को अदा करने से इन्कार करेंगे। यह चीज राजनीति में हो नहीं सकती है। जब बंगला देश की आजादी की लड़ाई हम ने लड़ी तो उस में हमारे देश का पैसा खर्च हुआ, हमारे जवान

वाम आये और बंगला देश के लोगों को हम को माल भर तक खिलाना पड़ा। आज बंगला देश में सूखा हुआ। मैं नहीं कह सकता कि दुनिया की सरकारें बंगला देश को मदद करेंगी या नहीं। वह करे या न करे अमरीका भी अपनी राजनीति के अनुसार वहाँ के लोगों की मदद कर सकता है, लेकिन हमारा तो यह धर्म है कि हम हर हालत में, हर तरीके से, गल्ला वगैरह से बंगला देश की मदद करेंगे। हमने ही हम को एक रोट्टी कम खानी पड़े। मगर आज जो लोग राष्ट्रीयता की बात करते हैं, दशभक्ति की बात करते हैं, वह कर क्या रहे हैं? मैं आप के सामने अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ और यह चीज मैं अपने एक बयान में आज से एक महीना पहले कही थी, कि आंध्र प्रदेश का कोई भी फैमला हो, चाहे राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर हा चाहे आंध्र प्रदेश के लोग तय करे, लेकिन रेलों का जलाना, रेलवे कर्मचारियों को ज़िन्दा जला देना, या पटरियों को उखाड़ देना, जिस में उत्तर भारत में दक्षिण में कोयला न जा सके और दक्षिण भारत में उत्तर को पट्टाल और दूसरा सामान न आ सके, यह राष्ट्रभक्ति नहीं है, वह देशद्रोह है। जो राजनीतिक पार्टियाँ के नेता मेरे बाद बोलेंगे, मैं उन में यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप पार्लियामेण्टी पद्धति में विश्वास करते हैं? क्या आप प्रजानन्द में विश्वास करते हैं? अगर आप विश्वास करने हैं तो खड़े हो कर क्यों नहीं कहते कि आज देश में जो कुछ है रहा है आंध्र प्रदेश में जा रहा है आज देश के पूर्वी इलाकों में, पश्चिम बंगाल में, उड़ीसा में या असम में जिस तरीके की समस्याएँ उठाई जा रही हैं वह ऐसी हैं जिन में जनता के हित का कोई मतलब नहीं है?

एक मीटिंग होती है आंध्र प्रदेश में वहाँ पर एक मंत्री के बारे में, जो एक गोज पहले मंत्री हुए थे, किसी ने कहा कि अगर

[श्री आर० क० सिन्हा]

यह मंत्री यहां आयेंगे तो तुम क्या कहोगे ? जनता चुप रही । जनता से फिर पूछा गया कि तुम क्या कहोगे ? जो साहब अध्यक्षता कर रहे थे मीटिंग की, वह फरमाते हैं कि उन्हें हम देशद्रोही कहेंगे । आंध्र प्रदेश और तेलंगाना एक रहें या अलग हो जाएं लेकिन यह जो विचारधारा है कि अगर कोई कहता है कि यह एक रहे तो वह देशद्रोही है, गलत विचारधारा है । एक मंत्री के साहबबादे को जनता ने पकड़ लिया उमका मूडन कराया गया और उनको शमशान भाले ले जा करके उन से उनके पिता का आखिरी कर्म कराया गया । क्या यह प्रजातंत्र है ? क्या यह प्रजातंत्रीय ढंग है ? हमारे मोदी साहब जो स्वतंत्र पार्टी के नेता हैं उन्होंने राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के बारे में कहा कि यह एक स्टंट है । उन्होंने कहा कि आज प्रधान मंत्री कोई एलान कर दें तो कल को शान्ति हो सकती है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वायोलेस चला करके कोई फैसला करवाया जा सकता है या हो सकता है ? मैं अपने कोई विचार इस समस्या के बारे में पेश करना नहीं चाहता हूँ । मेरी क्या राय है कि आंध्र और तेलंगाना अलग हों या एक रहें, इसको मैं यहां रखना नहीं चाहता हूँ । लेकिन मैं बाजपेयी जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ । माक्सिमिस्ट पार्टी के नेताओं से पूछना चाहता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि वे परदा न डालें इस पर और उनकी जो विचारधारा है, वह क्या है और इसको वे खुल कर देश के सामने रखें । आप बताएं कि आप इस हिंसा को, इस जुन्म को, इस ज्यादाती को गलत बताएंगे या नहीं बताएंगे ?

आज देश में क्या किया जाने वाला है ?

1971 और 1972 के चुनाव में हारी हुई बिसियानी पार्टियां आज एक रास्ता ढूँढ रही हैं (ध्वजवाह) जो बात मैंने कही है वह मैं कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के बारे में नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ । 1971-72 के चुनाव में जो

पार्टियां हार गई थीं उन्होंने आज सुप्रीम कोर्ट की जजमेंट को ले कर एक बेन रिएक्शन शुरू किया है । उस जजमेंट के लिए भारत सरकार की कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है । देश की समाजवादी सरकार और हमारी राष्ट्रीय नेता प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी का प्रयत्न शुरू से ही यह रहा है कि इस समस्या का कोई हल हो सके, कोई फैसला हो सके । लेकिन वायोलेस बढ़ता गया और आर० एस० एस० के वालटीयर्ज हमने सुबों से आंध्र प्रदेश में भेजे गए हैं । नक्सलाइट भी बहा भेजे गए हैं

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (गालियर) : बिल्कुल गलत है । यह आप अनर्गल आरोप लगा रहे हैं ।

श्री आर० क० सिन्हा : जिस प्रकार से रेलवे की सम्पत्ति नष्ट की गई है उसकी क्षतिपूर्ति चार महीने तो क्या चार बरस तक भी नहीं हो सकेगी, उसको उठा कर फिर से बहा नहीं रखा जा सकेगा । आंध्र प्रदेश के गरीब किसान आज अपना तम्बाकू बेच नहीं सकते हैं, गरीब आदमी बहा व्यापार नहीं कर सकते हैं । यह आन्दोलन चलता रहेगा तो बहा का गरीब आदमी पिसता रहेगा, उसका व्यापार नहीं हो सकता है, उसका तम्बाकू बिक नहीं सकता है । चावल तमिलनाडु, केरल और मैसूर में स्मगल हो कर बहा जा सकता है और बिक सकता है लेकिन आंध्र प्रदेश और तेलंगाना के गरीब लोगों को नहीं मिल सकता है । हमारे दोस्त जो प्रजातंत्र में विश्वास करते हैं, आंध्र प्रदेश के लोग जो प्रजातंत्र में विश्वास करते हैं चाहे वे सीनेरेटिस्ट हों या इंटेलिजेंटिस्ट हों, उन से मैं आज इस मंच से अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि वे आएँ और शान्ति से इस समस्या का हल खोजें और इस बात को तम करें, राष्ट्र की नेता श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी और राष्ट्रीय नेतृत्व में विश्वास करें और समझें कि देश की

प्रजातंत्र के रास्ते पर चल कर ही बनाया जा सकता है ।

एक ग्रांड एलायंस बना हुआ है । इस में हम देखते हैं कि हमारे पुराने साथी जिन्होंने राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव में हमारा साथ दिया था हमारे ज्योतिर्मय बसु साहब जी की पार्टी के लोग, वे भी भुलावे से उस में पहुँच गए हैं । मार्क्सवादी पार्टी आज स्पीयरहेड कर रही हैं राइटिस्ट लायंस को । यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है कि राइटिस्ट एलायंस को मार्क्सिस्ट स्पीयरहेड करें । आंध्र प्रदेश में आन्दोलन हो, उड़ीसा में आन्दोलन हो

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I have become entitled, under rule 115, to make a personal explanation which I shall do, tomorrow.

श्री आर० के० सिन्हा : आज देश में खडग्यंत्र रचे जा रहे हैं । यह भी कहा जा रहा है कि स्टेट्स रिआर्गनाइजेशन कमीशन बैठे । यह सब इसलिए किया जा रहा है कि दो तीन बरस तक इस देश में गरीबी हटाने की बात या काम न किया जा सके । कोशिश यह हो रही है कि आन्दोलन और हड़तालें की जाएं, विस्फोटक बम बनाए जाएं । बमों के साथ राजनीतिक पार्टियों के प्रतिनिधि आंध्र प्रदेश में पकड़े गए हैं । कुछ हिप्पी विदेशी से वहां आए और वे आंध्र प्रदेश में पकड़े गए । वे नाच रहे थे और भीटिंग कराने की कोशिश कर रहे थे । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या विदेशी मुद्रा या हिन्दुस्तान के ब्लैक मनी का इस आन्दोलन के सिलसिले में इस्तेमाल नहीं किया जा रहा है ? आज आंध्र में आन्दोलन करो, कल उड़ीसा में करो, परसों पश्चिमी बंगाल में करो । कम्युनिज्म रायट्स उत्तर प्रदेश और दूसरी जगहों में कराने की कोशिश की जा रही है ताकि सरकार का ध्यान आर्थिक कार्रवाइयों से हटे और छोटे-छोटे सवाल

की तरफ जाए और 1976 में कहा जा सके कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने कहा था कि गरीबी हटाओ का एक फार्मुला पेश करेंगी और वह पेश नहीं किया गया ।

आज सीलिंग आन रूलन प्रापर्टी की बात चल रही है । किसानों को जमीन देने का आन्दोलन देश में शुरू हुआ है । इसको ले कर के बड़े बड़े किसान, बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति किसानों के नाम पर एकत्रित हो गए हैं और ये वे लोग हैं जो समाजवाद के दुश्मन हैं । एक जमाना था जबकि जर्मनी में वहां की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने गलती से सीक्रिट एलायंस किया था नाजी पार्टी से और उन्होंने कहा था कि आफ्टर हिटलर आबर टैन लेकिन मैं मार्क्सिस्ट्स से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आफ्टर जनसंघ देमर विल बी नो टैन आफ थोर्सवे एक अजदहे को पानी पिला रहे हैं ? प्रतिक्रिया की आप मदद कर रहे हैं, इसको आप समझ लें ।

1972 में राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में यह कहा गया है कि पिछले वर्षों की औद्योगिक उत्पादन की अपेक्षाकृत धीमी गति में तेजी आई और उत्पादन सात प्रतिशत से अधिक बढ़ा । जहां उन्होंने और चीजों का जिक्र किया है वहां खाद का, सिमेंट का, स्टील का, आयल का और बिजली का भी जिक्र किया है । मैं यह अर्थ करना चाहता हूँ कि देश में जो कोर इंडस्ट्री है उस में विदेशों से चाहे आप कोलेबोरेशन करें । या आप उस में बड़ी मशीनें लगायें लेकिन बक्त आ गया है जबकि देश में आटोमेशन को रोका जाए ।

[श्री भार० के सिंह:]

वक्त आ गया है जब बड़ी कंपनियों का शुरू करना बन्द किया जाए। दस बीस करोड़ की आप बड़ी फैक्टरी लगाते हैं और चार पांच सौ आदमियों को ही नौकरी मिलती है। देश में बेरोजगारी बढ़ती जा रही है। कोर इंडस्ट्री को छोड़ कर बाकी देश में बेरोजगारी की समस्या को ले कर जो भी प्रयत्न किए जायें उन में छोटे उद्योगों को प्रगति मिलनी चाहिए, इंटरमिडिएट टेक्नालाजी का अध्ययन होना चाहिए। पांच लाख लोगो को रोजगार देने का जिक्र इस अभिभाषण में किया गया है। लेकिन मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि पांच लाख बेरोजगारों को कलकत्ते, बम्बई, मद्रास आदि में ही रोजगार नहीं मिलना चाहिए, लखनऊ और कानपुर के लोगों को ही न दे। पिछड़े हुए इलाको के लोगों को ये नौकरियां आप दे। मैं माफ कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आपको नौकरी देना है तो आपको देश को जिलों में बांट कर हर जिले में एक एक हजार बेरोजगारों को नौकरी देनी चाहिए। पच्चीस माल से हूय योजनाये बनाते आ रहे हैं। एक ही पुराने तरीके पर हम चलते आ रहे हैं। तरीका यह है कि एक नगर दिल्ली है, यहां एक यूनिवर्सिटी है जिस में सत्तर हजार विद्यार्थी हैं। क्या उस में तीस हजार विद्यार्थी नहीं हो सकते हैं और छ. और यूनिवर्सिटियां पांच पांच हजार विद्यार्थियों के लिए पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में नहीं खुल सकती हैं? यह नहीं हो सका है। दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी भी एक फ़ैक्ट्री है। यहां के या बम्बई, कलकत्ता आदि के आन्दोलनकारी सरकार पर दबाव डाल सकते हैं लेकिन दूसरी जगह के लोग नहीं डाल सकते

हैं। आज बड़े बड़े शहरों में पाल्पूशन है रहने की जगह नहीं है, झुग्गियों और झोंपड़ियों की संख्या बढ़ रही है। यही उद्योग और शिक्षा के केन्द्र हैं। बड़े बड़े दफ्तर भी यही है, मेट्रोपालिटन टाउन्ज में ही हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इनको इन टाउन्ज में बिल्कुल न खोला जाए। हमके बदले हिन्दुस्तान के पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में आबादी के लिहाज से आप पैसा दें। आज क्या होता है? बैंकवर्डनैस के नाम पर राज्य सरकारें के से पैसा ले लेती हैं लेकिन पिछड़े हुए इलाकों में कुछ खर्च नहीं होता है। जो नई योजना बनने जा रही है उसमें मैं मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम पच्चीस पच्चीस करोड़ रुपया प्रति बैंकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट के वास्ते रखा जाए और पांच छः हजार करोड़ रुपया हम हिमाचल से उनके लिए अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए अलग रखा जाये। डिस्ट्रिक्ट बेन्ड प्लानिंग होना चाहिए। जिले के चुने हुए लोग अपने जिले की योजना बनाये। पच्चीस साल में हम इंतजार करने आ रहे हैं लेकिन हमारे पिछड़े जिलों की बैंकवर्डनैस की समस्या हल नहीं हुई है, बेरोजगारी की समस्या हल नहीं हुई है। आज बैंकवर्डनैस हमारे गले में एक फंदा बनी हुई है। अपने जिले के बारे में मैं एक छोटी सी चीज पेश करना चाहता हूँ। एक लाख रुपया वहा स्टेडियम बनाने के लिए दस बरस पहले मंजूर हुआ और सूद समेत वह एक लाख का दो लाख हो गया है। लेकिन अभी तक स्टेडियम नहीं बना। रुपया बैंक में सड़ रहा है। 55 लाख रुपया भीषी योजना में दुग्धशाला के लिए मंजूर हुआ था। चार बरस तक और अभी तक

भी लौट तक एक्कायर नहीं की जा सकी है। मुझे डर है कि जो फैजाबाद जिले में पूर्वांचल के लिए एग्रिकल्चरल यूनिवर्सिटी स्थापित करने का निर्णय उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने किया है वह भी कहीं फाइलो में न रह जाए। मैं यह भी मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए, पूर्वांचल के लिए भी आज उसी तरीके से योजना कमिशन में सैल बनने चाहिए जैसे पहाड़ी जिलों के लिए बने हैं। जितने पिछड़े इलाके हैं उनका रिजिनल प्लानिंग होना चाहिए। सैट्रल प्लानिंग कमिशन को देश के हर एक बैकवर्ड क्षेत्र की प्रगति और विकास की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए। ग्रान्ध और तेलगाना का सवाल, और इस प्रकार के अन्य सवाल, इसीलिए उठते हैं कि पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को बेन्द्र में सही तरीके से मदद नहीं मिलती है।

इसी तरह पिछड़ी जातियों हरिजनों और गरीबों को मदद नहीं मिलती है। अगर हमारे देश में पिछड़ी जातियाँ, हरिजन और गरीब हैं, तो वह सोशलिज्म से कान्ट्रा-डिक्टरी हैं। अगर हमारे देश में बैकवर्डनेस है, तो वह भी सोशलिज्म से कान्ट्राडिक्टरी है। इसलिए मैं अपनी राष्ट्रीय सरकार और अपने नेताओं से यह अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि जो नई योजना बनाई जाये, उसमें पिछड़े इलाकों का ख़ास खयाल रखा जाये और इस बात पर ध्यान दिया जाये कि ब्यूरो-क्रेसी हमारे देश, और देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों, की प्रगति को रोक न सके। ब्यूरोक्रेसी

केबरे में मैं लास्की साहब का एक क्वोटेशन पेश करना चाहता हूँ

Laski considered that the characteristics of bureaucracy are "passion for routine administration, sacrifice of flexibility to rule, delay in making decisions and refusal to embark upon experiment"

The experience of President Roosevelt with US bureaucracy has been described by J A Farley as follows:

"Some of the greatest troubles the President had were caused by subordinate officials who were in sharp disagreement with his policies and, rightly or wrongly, were sabotaging the job he was trying to accomplish"

Bureaucracy cannot be an agent of change

जब प्रगतिशील देशों का यह हाल है कि वहाँ ब्यूरोक्रेसी फाइलो पर बैठी रहती है, तो अब समय आ गया है कि इस देश में सरकार अपने अफसरों की एकाउटेबिलिटी तय करे। उनकी प्रमोशन या डिमोशन इस आधार पर हो उनके करियर का चार्ट इस प्रकार बनाया जाये कि किमी अफसर को किम जिले में, किम काम के लिए भेजा गया था और उसमें उसका रिजार्ड कैसा रहा। अगर कोई अफसर अच्छा काम करे तभी उसको पदोन्नति दी जाये। हम जानते हैं कि हमारे अफसरों में बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं, जो देशभक्त हैं। लेकिन कठिनाई यह है कि हमने उनको एक ऐसी पद्धति में डाल दिया है, जिससे देश को उनकी योग्यता का लाभ नहीं पहुँच पाता है। हमने उनको उचित ट्रेनिंग नहीं दी है। हमने उनको सोशल सर्विस में नहीं डाला है।

[श्री भार० क० सिन्हा]

जधरत इस बात की है कि हमारे देश में ग्रेजुएट की एक सड़ धामी बनाई जाये और उन से दो बरस तक कम्पलसरी सोशल सर्विस कराई जाये। देश में नौजवानों का एक संगठन बनाया जाना चाहिए था, जिस के देश भर में केन्द्र होते। एक राष्ट्रीय विद्यार्थी आन्दोलन भी शुरू किया जाना चाहिए था। तभी हम उनसे यह उम्मीद कर सकते थे कि वे देश की सेवा करें। हम को अपनी व्यूरोक्रेसी को सही रास्ता दिखाना होगा। हम को देश में ऐसे संगठन बनाने होंगे, जिन से समाजवादी क्रांति आ सके।

जुहू तक लैंड रिफार्म्स का मवाल है, जो लौग लैंड रिकार्ड रखते हैं, वे व्यूरोक्रेट हैं। वे गरीब भ्रादभियों को जमीन नहीं पाने देते हैं। इसलिए लैंड रिफार्म्स का तरीका सिर्फ यह है कि जनता की चुनी हुई कमेटिया लैंड रिफार्म्स को लागू करें। शाब के सब लोग बैठे और यह फैसला करें कि गरीबों को जमीन दी जाये।

जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, डिस्ट्रिक्ट की चुनी हुई प्लानिंग कमेटिया योजना बनाये। आज स्थिति यह है कि हम जनता से दूर भागते हैं और उस को प्लानिंग के काम में लाने से डरते हैं। देश की प्रगति के लिए सब पार्टियों का एक मंच होना चाहिए, एक आल-पार्टी व्यू बनाया जाना चाहिए।

आज देश के गरीब किसानों के सामने एक बड़ा कठिन सवाल है। जस्टिस डीलेंड अ जस्टिस डनाइड। आज एक गरीब भ्रादभी कोर्ट फीस भी नहीं दे सकता है। मुकदमे छोटी भ्रादालतो से बड़ी-भ्रादालतो में जाते हैं और बस/ तक उन के फंसले नहीं होते हैं। इस काम के लिए जुडिशल कमेटीज बनाई जानी चाहिए, जिन में ला जानने वाले हों, लेकिन जजिज न हों। हमारे लीगल प्रोसीजर को ऐसा बनाया जाये, जिस से मुकदमों का फैसला जल्दी हो सके।

मैं यह भी सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी पार्लियामेन्टरी प्रकृति में सुधार होना चाहिए आज लच से पहले श्री बाजपेयी ने कहा कि आखिर में बोटिंग हो जायेगा, हमारी बात कौन सुनेगा। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि अख-बारों के सामने अपनी भंडास निकालने और गैलरीज को प्ले करने के बजाये यह व्यवस्था की जाये कि पार्लियामेंट का सेशन तीन चार महीने हो और बाकी समय में कमेटीज की मीटिंगज हो। उन कमेटीज के चैयरमैन मिनिस्टर्स हों और पार्लियामेंट के विभिन्न पार्टियों के मैसेम्बर्स उन के सदस्य हों। वे कमेटिया विम्वार से अलग अलग विषयों पर विचार करें और अपने सुझाव द आज हालत यह है कि बड़ी बड़ी राष्ट्रीय योजनाओं, पब्लिक सेक्टर की 3400 करोड़ रुपए की प्राजेक्ट्स, पर बहस के लिए सिर्फ एक घंटे का वक्त मिलता है।

कल लन्दन में पांच पाकिस्तानी हमारे हाई कमीशन में घुस गए और उन्होंने वह काम किया, जो औपचारिकता के खिलाफ है, जिस को युगाडा का तानाशाह तो कर सकता है लेकिन कोई प्रजातन्त्रिक लोग नहीं कर सकते हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि भूटो साहब एक ऐसी जरानीति चला रहे हैं, जिसके जरिए वे अपने देश में फिर तानाशाही को वापिस ला रहे हैं। उन्हीं के कुछ एजेंट प्रोवेक्टर और खरीदे हुए लोग इस घटना के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। इस तरह वे लोग विश्व को यह बताना चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान ने उनके कैदी अपने यहाँ रखे हुए हैं।

हमारी सरकार को पूरे जोर के साथ दुनिया में यह प्रचार करना चाहिए कि वास्तव में गलती पाकिस्तान की है और यह कि पाकिस्तान की फौजों ने हिन्दुस्तान और बंगला-देश के सामने सामूहिक सरन्दर किया था। लेकिन आज पाकिस्तान विभिन्न अन्तराष्ट्रीय मंचों और अखबारों के माध्यम से तरह तरह की दलीलें दे कर यह सिद्ध करना चाहता है कि

हिन्दुस्तान सही रास्ते पर नहीं है—वह देश सही रास्ते पर नहीं है, जिस के नेताओं ने छः हजार स्वचेयर मील जमीन शिमला मस्मिट के बाद बिना कोई गुलामी-बन्दूक चले पाकिस्तान को वापिस कर दी, जिस की फौज बंगलादेश की आजादी की लड़ाई में भाग लेने के बाद निश्चित वक़्त में पहले ही वहाँ से वापिस आ गई और जिस की विदेश नीति एक आदर्श नीति है। हमारी तरफ से पाकिस्तान को यह बना देना चाहिए कि अगर वह हम पर उंगली उठाना चाहता है, तो हम उस उंगली को तोड़ सकते हैं।

हमारे देश की नीति पाकिस्तान के साथ दोस्ती की है। हम पाकिस्तान से कहना चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान, पाकिस्तान और बंगलादेश ये तीनों देश, मिल कर दोस्ती और और शान्ति के साथ रहें। हमारी नेता, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी, ने यह आदर्श पेश किया है। हमने शिमला में पाकिस्तान की हर तरह से यह समझने का मौका दिया कि वह लड़ाई में हिन्दुस्तान से कभी जीत नहीं सकता है। वह हमसे चार बार लड़ चुका है, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान का बाल-बीबाका नहीं कर सका। हिन्दुस्तान ने विजय में भी अपना बड़प्पन दिखाया और पाकिस्तान की ओर समझौते और दोस्ती का हाथ बढ़ाया।

महामहिम राष्ट्रपति ने अपने अभिभाषण के आखिर में जो शब्द कहे हैं, मैं उन को दोहराना चाहता हूँ—

“माननीय सदस्यगण, हमारी आंतरिक और बाहरी नीतियों के औचित्य तथा हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था, हमारी सम्प्रा- और हमारी जनता की आधारभूत जीवन शक्ति कई बार सिद्ध हो चुकी है, जब-जब देश को गंभीर स्थितियों का सामना करना पड़ा है। मुझे विश्वास है कि हमारी वर्तमान कठिनाइयाँ अस्थायी हैं और हम इनका सफलतापूर्वक सामना करने से अधिक संगठित और अनुशासित बनेंगे। इन चुनौतियों का सामना करने

के लिए हमें स्पष्ट दृष्टि और एक ही लक्ष्य से काम करना है।”

और वह लक्ष्य है देश की प्रगति, देश में प्रजा-तन्त्र का विजय-प्रजातन्त्र के खिलाफ विस्फोटक बमों का इस्तेमाल नहीं, जो कुछ विरोधी पाटिया करना चाहती हैं।

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): I rise to support and second the motion which has been just moved by my friend, Mr. R. K. Sinha, the motion of thanks to the President.

The debate on the motion of thanks to the President which has become an annual feature has acquired a kind of political significance in this country because it is an opportunity which both Houses of Parliament have acquired, to debate the far-reaching issues, issues of momentary importance as well as of permanent importance to the future of the country. And this has also been signified by the kind of annual rituals which we witnessed the other day, the kind of boycotts and so on. The inability to meet the arguments of this side has very often manifested itself in these boycotts and this year, it has not been different, as we have seen

But I find a special political significance in this year's drama which was staged deliberately. It meant pre-judging the issues involved in the Address because even before the contents of the Address were known, they had come out with this act of discourtesy to the President and to their fellow Members of Parliament. This is only a part of the counter-revolutionary offensive which has been manifesting itself in many ways for the past few months. It was clear that it has been in the making for the past few months—the revival of the grand alliance to which my friend has just referred. But a new dimension has been added. New partners have been sought for and the great Marxist party, ultra-revolutionary party, the party of Shri A. K. Gopalan....

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Your target is Mr. AKG.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: No. I will not leave you!

Now, this grand alliance is sought to be projected on the national scene by the people who have been rejected and thrown into the dustbin of history during the last elections.

Now, we may not have reached the pinnacle of achievement or of fulfilment, but I would say that considering the hostility of the environment, natural and otherwise also propped up by the gentlemen sitting on the other side, there is nothing to be apologetic about our performance. What else is the aim of our friends sitting on that side? The programmes which were rejected by the people are sought to be revived in another 'Indira-hatao' and 'Congress-hatao' campaign. But I shall leave these things and come to them later. . . (Interruptions)

The President's Address has rightly given overriding consideration to the economic issues, the real and grave issues of importance that face the country to-day. I would at the outset refer to the basic inhibitive factors of our economy, the factors of a monsoon-fed economy, the factors of lack of investment resources, the factors of lack of investment in the past in the right and real direction, the factors of not having forged the effective tools and instruments of implementation and so on. I would also say that as in the case of the Latin American or the Middle-East countries, we do not have rich energy resources in the nature of oil reserves. We do not have the permanent, never failing rain-fed conditions of the South East Asian countries which can have surplus of food. . . (Interruptions) we do not have a favourable balance of payments position as a result of our vast exports out of our own natural resources. These are the basic inhibitive factors of Indian eco-

nomy, to which has been added the forces of disintegration, violence anarchy and disorder, deliberately planted on the political scene and the social fabric by the gentlemen sitting there. . . (Interruptions) The drought last year has undoubtedly caused hardship to a large number of people of a vast tract right from Gulbarga in the south to Gujarat and Rajasthan in the north. But, it has to be noted that there has been a relief work of unprecedented magnitude undertaken this year as never before. Now, there has never been any attempt, a colossal effort of this kind in the past whether it be Maharashtra, Mysore or Gujarat or Rajasthan.

The President has also referred to the price question which is undoubtedly a live question, a question affecting millions of our countrymen and lakhs of our households. Galloping prices of essential commodities affecting lakhs of households have naturally caused concern not only among them but among the Members of Parliament and political workers on this side. Nobody is more conscious of this fact as the Government of the country led by Mrs. Gandhi. This is not necessarily as a result of certain policies pursued or followed but as a result of the complexities of our economy a large part of which is in the non-monetised sector. That is why our party has rightly decided to take over the wholesale trade in foodgrains. The prices of foodgrains in this country is as good an indicator as the price of steel or automobile in the American economy.

I would like to emphasise that without ensuring a proper public distribution system this question of galloping prices can never be satisfactorily solved. We cannot solve the enigma of spiralling prices unless we attack it from the positions of sound policy and Governmental strength. There are friends on the other side, just like some traders who think alike and the Jan Sangh and the Swatantra

parties have come out against this step. This shows them out in their true colours. There is an amendment given to the Motion of Thanks by the Jan Sangh. This is amendment No. 59 which comes out with a very clear idea, that is, to condemn the whole policy of take over of wholesale trade in foodgrains and now we know who are on the side of the blackmarketeers and hoarders. These are the forces who have been on the side of the large-scale blackmarketeers and wholesalers, the big monopolists and the big traders of mandis. It is certainly not an easy task. I would appeal to them to think about as to how we can solve this problem, namely, the basic question of distribution of 8 million tonnes of foodgrains and about Rs. 100 crores worth of essential commodities. How can this be ensured even at the existing levels of consumption? Certainly that requires a vast network involving lakhs of retail outlets and thousands of wholesale outlets. We have to take into consideration the whole question of storage, transport and so on. It cannot be solved unless we have a rational public distribution system. I submit, it has to be accompanied by rationing system not only in the urban centres but also in the semi-urban areas also.

Apart from the question of prices I would refer to the problems of the public sector to which honourable President has referred to. This is the crucial sector of the economy relevant to our efforts to achieve the social objectives and the national goals which we have placed before our people. We have already invested a colossal amount around Rs. 6800 crores in the public sector. That is something like 10 billion dollars. It is a fantastic amount for a poor country like ours. Unless new managerial talents and tools are forged, unless new managerial skills and policies are evolved, we cannot just depend upon the bureaucrats, these capitalists without investment, to run the industries effectively, and profitably. We

have evolved an effective techno-managerial cadre in the country but unfortunately by and large most of them are in the private sector. We have very good schools of management at Ahmedabad and Calcutta producing excellent young men and they are taken away, they are absorbed by the private sector. Unless the whole approach towards management education and management of public sector is basically and drastically altered we cannot get the right type of management. To depend upon the present cadre of revenue-oriented administrative services to run this vital sector would be too much to expect. Apart from that there are various difficulties and complexities that we face in regard to this problem. I do not want to refer to specific instances. But I would say that alone is not enough.

Now, I shall come to the question of trade union's role and policies in this country. Last year during the Budget debate when I had said that at least 50 per cent of the bonus should not be paid in cash but should be retained through amendments to Companies Law Act making workers the partners in industry, I was ridiculed by many trade union leaders. The trouble is—and it applies to my party as well—that a "labour aristocracy" has come up in this country. Even at the risk of being unpopular I would say that when crucial questions of investment, wages and income policy have to be decided—decided at the national level—taking into consideration the whole direction of economy these friends of the trade union are putting pressure on the question of bonus and thus helping to push up the price spiral and also derail the economy. I would like to pose this question to my friends on the other side whether these are the right priorities they have and why they are insisting on 100 per cent payment of bonus in cash.

Now, I come to the question of the Fifth Plan. During the debate on the

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]
Fifth Plan—of even earlier when it comes before us on the question of Approach to the Fifth Plan—this House will have to decide and take hard decisions on the question of investments, wages and income policy and employment policies. There are no soft options before us. The choices are hard and we cannot take right decisions unless there is a basic and radical change in the attitude of trade union leadership, and there can be no hope of socialism in the country during our generation.

This is an economy of contrasts and complexities. Just as I am against the monopolies I am also against this "labour aristocracy". That is what my Marxism has taught me. As I said it is an economy of contrasts and complexities. The whole idea behind our national goal is to have a substantial and revolutionary changes within the life-span of this generation and, I would say, under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and that means revamping our policies of agriculture and industry and having right type of employment policy.

In agriculture, Sir, we have achieved a tremendous deal not only through green revolution but also to a large extent in taking significant steps towards structural changes. But I am not satisfied. We have to go forward still towards the evolution of a new agrarian system and this system alone can achieve some basic and fundamental changes in the whole social set-up. I would refer to a Japanese economist who has contributed something—Shingeru Ishikawa—in "Agricultural Development strategies in Asia". He says: "An agrarian system in which both profitability and collective welfare work as complementary motivating forces for progress and using both traditional and modern inputs in a scientific manner are necessary." I think he has got a right type of perception which has to be modified to suit our conditions and also our larger social and national goals.

Similarly, President has referred to the question of employment and made a proclamation that Government is taking right steps to find five lakhs of jobs for the educated unemployed. I would only hope that during the coming weeks, Government would spell out in concrete details what concrete measures or steps they are going to take in this direction. I come from a State which is not only worried but in which the problem has found alarming expressions. So I would only appeal to the Government that this should not end up as a mere proclamation or a statement in the President's Address, but they have to spell out concrete measures in clear detail before the people.

The question of education has also rightly been touched upon by the President. As Shrimati Indira Gandhi told a conference of educationists in Wardha a few months ago, education need not be confined in a backward country like ours to the traditional schools or conventional schools and colleges but it should also begin in the farms and factories. That means changing our whole concept of education and imparting a new vigour to it, because without education and without skills and without technology, this country just cannot progress.

Before I deal with other questions, I would like to deal with a major political question that is engaging the attention of the people, namely the question of violence and disorder let loose in a part of our country. It is really unfortunate and tragic that our difficulties or the sentiments of a section of the people, however legitimate they might be, are sought to be used for sectarian and partisan ends. It is disgustingly shameful that a section of gentlemen sitting on the other side should go on using the sentiments of people of Andhra in an effort to revive the grand alliance which was buried nine fathoms deep by the people of this country, and also using the general atmosphere of disappointment in this country...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: If it is buried so deep, how can it be revived?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Violence had been let loose by the distinguished followers of the great leader Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Shri Piloo Mody and others. It is disgustingly shameful that a man like Shri Latchanna should talk of secession; and a follower of Shri Piloo Mody whose massive presence is absent here today in the House, says that he will get fleets from foreign countries to help and build up an independent Andhra! I do not know how this Government can keep quiet when a State is set on fire deliberately Shri Piloo Mody who is not present here today is busy setting Andhra on fire. We find from the reports yesterday that "No reason to stop agitations," says Piloo Mody. It is a combination of all the right reactionary forces...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Nonsense.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee may protest. But country-made bombs were recovered from the houses of his followers....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: That is wrong.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Who is Yagnanarayan?....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It is all police frame-up. Let us have an independent inquiry.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: It is not a police frame-up. Let him not protest too much. We shall bring forward evidence.

They are fanning out in different areas and setting the whole State aflame. I want to warn this House and the country that if we succumb to the forces of separatism in Andhra

today, whatever be the political cause, that will be disastrous not only for Andhra and Telengana but also for the whole country, and we shall not succumb to this. We shall never succumb to the violent methods used by friends of the Opposition, whether it be Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee or Shri Piloo Mody. We shall never succumb and we would rather not.

When the Prime Minister referred to this and said that if she was standing in the way, she would easily quit, Shri Piloo Mody had the temerity to ridicule her by saying 'When have the Nehrus resigned?' I would like to point out that the Nehrus have resigned and have done many more things. The whole country knows it. Even his mentor the late Rajagopalachari had said that the position of Nehru was not only that of Lakshmana in our national legend but of that of Rama and Lakshmana combined. When my hon. friends were idling in the secured comforts of the bungalows at Cumbala Hills or Malabar Hill, Jawaharlal Nehru was the captain of our struggle. This man has the temerity to go and tell the people of Andhra to launch an anti-Indira tirade. If he is going to launch on an anti-Congress trade, we are prepared to accept the challenge. We will accept it not only in Andhra, but everywhere in the country. They may do, do it independently or with the support of people like Shri A. K. Gopalan.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): With the help of CRP.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: And the Army.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I just cannot understand this campaign. I cannot call it a kind of linguistic campaign. It is a kind of frenzy let loose by people who have lost their fight.

In their interests, their bus transport interests, their lands. These are

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan] forces at work there. I would like to differentiate these forces from the forces which we saw during the Samyukta Maharashtra agitation. During the height of that agitation, our distinguished leader, the Finance Minister, Shri Chavan, had said: 'If I had to choose between Jawaharlal Nehru and Samyukta Maharashtra, I will choose Jawaharlal Nehru'.

AN HON. MEMBER: What a shame!

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: It is not a shame.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: The Finance Minister, Shri Chavan, agreed to bifurcation.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I am confident that if the people of Andhra have to choose between this country, between the national interests of this country and their aspirations, however legitimate might be their grievances or aspirations, they will choose the former. We will never succumb and we will fight it out.

Shri A. K. Gopalan, for whom I have great respect, is sitting over there quietly. A leader of our national movement in Kerala, he is now threatening an 'Andhra model' struggle in Kerala. One of his followers went a step ahead and said 'We will have it on the Vietnam model'. Do they understand what is going on Vietnam or what went on there? This revolutionary party which makes such tall claims and unashamedly they have joined hands with the Jan Sangh and the Kerala Congress, a party of planter lobbies. This is the emerging pattern, a new political pattern a revived grand alliance. We shall take care of it. We shall look after it. We shall meet their challenge, if necessary, anywhere.

SHRI MADHU DANDAVATE: (Rajapur): Just a clarification.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order, order.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I do not submit. It is for the Chair to permit.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not for the Member to give permission. If he yields, he can sit down.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: All right.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: May I know whether the choice between Pandit Nehru and Samyukta Maharashtra is to be interpreted as a choice between national interests and some other interests which are against them?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I am sorry he did not follow me; his friends did not let me proceed uninterrupted either. I am sure that so far as the people of Andhra are concerned, when it comes to a question of legitimate grievances, even if there are any, and the overriding interests of the Nation, if these overriding considerations are placed before them or allowed to be placed before them, they will accept the national interest. It is the business of this House to settle that because it cannot be settled in the streets of Eluru, Guntur or anywhere else. It has to be settled by this House and this House alone through normal democratic processes. But I am sorry to say that normal democratic processes, even voicing of differing sentiments, is not permitted in Andhra Pradesh. This is the kind of movement they are championing. This is what they call as a popular upsurge there. There may be grievances; I am quite convinced there are legitimate grievances. But I would pose this question before Mr. Vajpayee, because they were talking some years ago about an unitary State in India. (Interruption) Now they have come out with a suggestion for 68 States, I was told.

AN HON. MEMBER: 58 States; George Fernandes.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I do not know who has manufactured 50 or 68 States. It is irrelevant. The whole point is that from their earlier

emphasis on national unity, their attitude towards the sub-regional forces have fundamentally changed to suit their political convenience. That is the charge I am making. This is because your mentors abroad as well as here, as I said, whose interest you represent have forced you to accept it. Now, you are trying to exploit the legitimate feeling of a large section of the people in Andhra Pradesh. We are prepared to face it politically.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Not by the CRP.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Not the CRP or anybody. But we have to keep up the functions of this Government. I am not competent to speak on behalf of the Government, but as a party I can say we shall not abdicate the functions of this Government as long as this Government is there. If it is necessary to use the CRP, the CRP has got to be used (*Interruption*).

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: To molest the people. In Vijayawada, people have been molested. Are you supporting it? (*Interruption*)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I do not. Mr. Vajpayee who has risen in eloquent defence of the people, the innocent victims if there were any, has not issued a word of condemnation when violence was let loose and Fascist terror was let loose and counter-offensive was let loose in Andhra Pradesh. Now, it does not lie in his mouth to come here and say that there are innocent victims. (*Interruption*) I do not expect it from a man of a national stature like that of Mr. Vajpayee.

I do not want to enter into the merits and demerits of this question. But all that I would emphasise and say again and again is that this question has to be democratically solved; this question has to be solved in this House; this question has to be solved and permitted to be solved in the normal democratic processes, and any attempt at terror and intimidation and violence which have been the hallmark of this campaign in Andhra

Pradesh has to be fought, and I hope the Prime Minister and the Government of India will fight it ruthlessly and effectively.

Before I conclude, I would say, as the President has referred to a number of questions and international questions also—he has referred to the question of accord with Pakistan, the Simla agreement and other questions—the question of bilateralism which up to a point has triumphed in the Simla agreement, I hope, will be given a fair trial and allowed to succeed not only with regard to our relations with Pakistan; I also hope, as the President has hoped, that China would improve her relations with us, because our whole approach has been of peace in the sub-continent, because unless there is peace in the sub-continent, the vast problems of poverty, of illiteracy, filth and squalor, not only in this country but in Pakistan and Bangla Desh as well can never be resolved. So, the question of peace is of vital significance for us, and I hope they will also reciprocate it.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

'That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in the Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 19th February, 1973'. There is a large number of amendments to this motion: as many as 411.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Searmpore): Some were given today also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is the number I have with me. (*Interruption*) Order please

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: All the amendments received up to 12 O'clock.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am mentioning the amendments which are before me. Members present in the House who desire to move their amendments, may send to the Table within 15 minutes the serial number of the Amendments they would like to move.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
(Gwalior): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of a definite time-bound programme to eradicate unemployment." (1)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of effective steps planned to eliminate black-money in the country." (2)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the announcement of immediate grant of 333 per cent, as bonus to all Government employees." (3)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of launching without delay a massive rural works programme particularly in drought affected areas in such a way as to create permanent national assets and to ensure drinking water to every village within a specified period" (4)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of immediate re-distribution of surplus and cultivable waste-lands with priority to landless persons among the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Ex-soldiers, with special agencies to cater to their financial requirements." (5)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the reservation of production of most of consumer goods for cottage and small industries" (6)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of failure of the Government in meeting even the minimum demand of power for agricultural and industrial requirements in various parts of the country." (7)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need for drastic cut in Government's unproductive spending and practice of austerity at the highest official levels as a means to checking conspicuous consumption." (8)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need for a round table conference of all economic interest to formulate national policies on employment, prices, productivity and income." (9)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need for starting Financial Consultation Service in the nationalised banks." (10)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need for comprehensive insurance plan for crops and cattle." (11)

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the interest-free loans to small farmers from Government agencies, repayable in easy instalments after five years." (12)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of equality in wages for equal work between women and men in all sectors." (13)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of distress over increasing corruption at high levels in the Central and State Governments." (14)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of appointment of a second States Reorganisation Commission which should examine various demands for the creation of separate States in the best interests of the nation keeping in view considerations of economic development and administrative convenience—decisions of the Commission being binding on the Government." (15)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of immediate abrogation of article 370 of the Constitution to bring Jammu and Kashmir State at par with other States of the country." (16)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the extraordinary delay in passing the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill". (17)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of announcement ending the State of emergency." (18)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of conversion sales tax into excise duty." (19)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the appointment of a permanent Finance Commission to solve the question of financial allocation between the Centre and States on a stable basis." (20)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):
I beg to move:—

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention anything about the Government's determination to reduce the prices of essential commodities by giving deterrent punishments to hoarders and black-marketeers; taking-over of the monopoly houses and taking effective steps for unearthing black money." (21)

श्री के. एस. मधुकर (केसरिया) . मैं
प्रस्ताव करता हूँ

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि विकास के पूंजीवादी
मार्ग को छोड़कर गैर पूंजीवादी
मार्ग पर चलने की नीति की
आवश्यकता का अभिभाषण में कोई
उल्लेख नहीं है।" (22)

[बी के, एम० मधुकर]

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि देश के 75 पूजा-
वादियों के हाथों से आर्थिक सत्ता
छीनने की आवश्यकता का अभि-
भाषण में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।
(23)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि देश के एकाधिकार-
वादी प्रतिष्ठानों के राष्ट्रीयकरण
का अभिभाषण में कोई उल्लेख
नहीं है।” (24)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में
जीवन यापन की आवश्यक वस्तुओं
की मूल्य वृद्धि को रोकने तथा उसमें
कमी करने के सम्बन्ध में किसी
कारगर कदम का कोई उल्लेख नहीं
है।” (25)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में खाद्यान्न
चीनी, खाने के तेल और नस्त्र के
थोक व्यापार का अविलम्ब सर-
कार द्वारा अपने हाथ में लिये जाने
का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (26)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के
लगभग 30 लाख कर्मचारियों के
लिये गठित तृतीय वेतन आयोग
की रिपोर्ट के प्रकाशन में हो रहे
विलम्ब का अभिभाषण में कोई
उल्लेख नहीं है।” (27)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में
रेलवे डाकतार, रक्षा प्रतिष्ठानों,
नागर विमानन, रिजर्व बैंक,
बीमा, अस्पतालों, नगर निगमों,
नगर पालिकाओं, जिला बोर्डों
और विश्वविद्यालयों के कर्म-
चारियों को बोनस देने के सम्बन्ध
में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (28)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में
आवश्यकता पर आधारित न्यून-
तम वेतन का कोई उल्लेख नहीं
है।” (29)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि न्यूनतम राष्ट्रीय
वेतन 250 रुपये प्रतिमाह निर्धारित
करने का अभिभाषण में
कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (30)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि मजदूरों एवं कर्म-
चारियों की हड़तालों पर किसी भी
प्रकार का प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगाने
के निर्णय का अभिभाषण में कोई
उल्लेख नहीं है।” (31)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि सरकार की मजदूर-
विरोधी नीति में परिवर्तन करने
का अभिभाषण में कोई उल्लेख
नहीं है।” (32)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में
बढ़ती हुई बेरोजगारी को समाप्त
करने के लिये कोई प्रभावकारी
कदम उठाने का कोई उल्लेख
नहीं है।” (33)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में
मजदूरों के जीवन-स्तर को ऊंचा
उठाने के लिये किसी ठोस कदम
का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (34)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

परन्तु खेद है कि मजदूरों के
वतन तथा दूसरी सुख-सुविधाओं
को बढ़ाने की दिशा में किसी
कार्यवाही का अभिभाषण में कोई
उल्लेख नहीं है।” (35)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि श्रम-कानूनों को
सख्ती के साथ लागू करने का
अभिभाषण में कोई उल्लेख नहीं
है।” (36)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि पूंजीपतियों को
श्रम-कानूनों का उल्लंघन करने
पर सजा देने की आवश्यकता का
अभिभाषण में कोई उल्लेख नहीं
है।” (37)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि श्रमिकों एवं
किमानों के आन्दोलनों को दबाने
में पुलिस का प्रयोग रोकने की
आवश्यकता का अभिभाषण में
कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (38)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि सरकारी व्यवस्था
पर नौकरशाहों का नियंत्रण समाप्त
करने में सरकार की असफलता का
अभिभाषण में कोई उल्लेख नहीं
है।” (39)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि राष्ट्रीय जीवन में
व्याप्त घूसखोरी एवं भ्रष्टाचार
का उन्मूलन करने की आव-
श्यकता का अभिभाषण में कोई
उल्लेख नहीं है।” (40)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि छात्रों में बढ़ते हुये
असन्तोष को दूर करने के लिये
कोई प्रभावकारी कदम उठाने का
अभिभाषण में कोई उल्लेख नहीं
है।” (41)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि शिक्षा का राष्ट्रीय
स्वरूप निर्धारित करने का अभि-
भाषण में कोई उल्लेख नहीं
है।” (42)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि राष्ट्रीय एकता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिये देश भर में स्कूलों एवं कालेजों में समान पाठ्यक्रम निर्धारित करने की आवश्यकता का अभिभाषण में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (43)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि समाज में से जातिवाद, सम्प्रदायवाद, प्रतिवाद तथा दूसरे संकुचित एवं रूढ़िवादी विचारों का अन्त करने के लिये ठोस कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता का अभिभाषण में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (44)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि साम्प्रदायिक संगठनों एवं साम्प्रदायिकतावादी प्रचार पर रोक लगाने की आवश्यकता का अभिभाषण में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (45)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि स्वतन्त्रता-सेनानियों को यथाशीघ्र पेंशन देने की आवश्यकता का अभिभाषण में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (46)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में दैनिक जीवन की आवश्यकताओं

की पूर्ति के लिये ज़रूरी उपभोक्ता सामग्री की निरन्तर बढ़ती हुई कीमतों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की नीतियों की लगातार असफलता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (47)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में तृतीय वेतन आयोग के प्रतिवेदन के शीघ्र प्रस्तुतीकरण में सरकार की विफलताओं का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (48)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में आन्ध्र और तेलंगाना के लिये पृथक राज्यों के निर्माण की घोषणा नहीं की गई है।” (49)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान, गुजरात मैसूर तथा देश के अन्य भागों के अनेक क्षेत्रों में सूखे की स्थिति तथा खाद्यान्न के अत्यन्त अभाव की स्थिति में पशु धन की विशाल हानि और व्यापक भुखमरी के संदर्भ में सरकारी नियोजन की विफलता का उल्लेख नहीं है।” (50)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में रबी की फसल में प्रचुर उत्पादन के लिये चलाये गये विशेष सरकारी अभियान की निराशाजनक विफलता की चर्चा नहीं की गई है।” (51)

कि प्रस्ताव में अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में
आर्थिक जड़ना तथा विकास गति
में तीव्र गिरावट की कारणीभूत
सरकारी नीतियों का कोई उल्लेख
नहीं है ।” (52)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में,
ग्रामीण क्षेप तथा शिक्षित लोगों
में बटनी हुई बेरोजगारी के सम्बन्ध
में सरकार की किस्तव्य-विमर्शता
का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (53)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में काम
के अधिकार का सविधान के मूल
अधिवारा में सम्मिलित करने की
घोषणा नहीं की गई है ।” (54)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सारे
देश में, विशेषतया हरियाणा व
राजस्थान आदि में शिक्षका के
वेतन व अन्य सवा-सुविधाओं
की दुर्गवस्था में उत्पन्न शिक्षा
जगत में व्याप्त अन्यायता की
सम्भीरता का उल्लेख नहीं किया
गया है ।” (55)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में
तुर्की में श्रीमद्भगवद्गीता व
उपनिषदों आदि ग्रन्थों पर लगाये

गये प्रतिबन्धों पर गहरा क्षोभ
प्रकट नहीं किया गया है ।” (56)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में
व्यापक मिचार्ड योजनाओं, लघु
उद्योगों तथा सतुलित आणविक
प्रोद्योगिकी के पक्ष में पंचम
पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत पूँजी
निवेश की प्राथमिकताओं के पूर्ण
वर्दन की आवश्यकता का उल्लेख
नहीं है ।” (57)

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय (मदसौर)
में प्रस्ताव करना हूँ

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में
अनाज के अभाव में वस्तु जनता का
राशन पहुँचाने हेतु कोई प्रभावी
कदम उठाने के बारे में कोई उल्लेख
नहीं है ।” (58)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में
अनाज के बाक यापार के राष्ट्रीय-
करण की गलत नीति का खंडन
नहीं किया गया है ।” (59)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में
बेरोजगारी की समस्या को,
जिसमें शिक्षित बेरोजगार भी
सम्मिलित हैं, प्रभावी ढंग में हल
करने की कोई निश्चित घोषणा
नहीं की गई है ।” (60)

[डा० मधुसूदन दानवटे]

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में अत्यधिक महंगाई एवं उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के अभाव से अस्त-जन्त-साधारण को राहत देने के बारे में निश्चिन्त नीति की घोषणा नहीं की गई है।” (61)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सभी कर्मचारियों को बोनस देने के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (62)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में मताधिकार की आयु 18 वर्ष करने के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (63)

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I beg to move

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need to replace the existing monopoly-oriented mixed economy by socialist economy.” (64)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention of the need to introduce steps like demonetisation to unearth the black money in the country” (65)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the address of the need to tap the resources from the agricultural rich for the developmental activities through necessary taxation” (66)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need to build a sound and radical policy frame as a basis of the Fifth Plan Approach” (67)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need to end discrimination among the various categories of employees in the application of the Payment of Bonus Act” (68)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need to publish the Pay Commission's Report without any further delay” (69)

That at the end of the Motion, the following be added namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need to improve and revise the norms of efficiency management and accountability of the Public Sector so as to improve its image and performance.” (70)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need to revise the norms of Central assistance to drought affected areas of the country and also reorient the existing Famine Code” (71)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need to respond to the democratically expressed wishes of the people of the Andhra Pradesh for the bifurcation of the Andhra State.” (72)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need to introduce effective measures to check the rising prices." (73)

That at the end of the motion the following be added namely —

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need to end the vacillating attitude of the Government in the implementation of the schemes like West Coast Railway and other railway project, which provide the infra-structure for the development of backward areas" (74)

SHRI P G MAVALANKAR
(Ahmedabad) I beg to move

That at the end of the motion the following be added namely —

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of meaningful steps to be taken to meet the increasing student unrest in the country" (76)

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely —

"but regret that there is no mention of necessary measures to be taken to meet the rightful demands of the youth in terms of opportunities of employment" (77)

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely —

"but regret that there is no mention of firm measures to be taken to check orthwith malpractices in elections and the need for correction of electoral rolls etc" (78)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely —

"but regret that there is no mention of emphasis on the urgent need of a clean and efficient administration in the whole country" (81)

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely —

"but regret that there is no mention of time limit by which the Prime Minister will announce her award on the Narmada issue which is of national importance (82)

That at the end of the motion the following be added namely —

"but regret that there is no mention of the galloping rate at which the human sufferings and death of cattle is taking place in the drought affected areas of the country and the various ways in which central assistance is to be made available to the affected areas" (83)

That at the end of the motion the following be added namely —

but regret that there is no mention of concrete steps for bettering the living conditions of the working classes and particularly of the need for improvement in the slums" (84)

SHRI P K DEO (Kalahandi) I beg to move

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely —

but regret the failure to check the spiralling prices of essential commodities" (85)

That at the end of the motion the following be added namely —

but regret the failure to check alarming growth of un-employment." (86)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely —

"but regret the failure to remove complete stagnation of economic and industrial fronts" (87)

[Shri P. K. Deo]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure to check growing lawlessness in the country" (88)

That the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure to augment the inadequate measures to relieve the people suffering from drought" (89)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the delay in submission of the Report of the Pay Commission." (90)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure to check the mass killings and repression by the Central Reserve Police to suppress unanimous and popular demand of the people for bifurcation of Andhra State." (91)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure to check defection and thus scuttling of the proper functioning of Parliamentary Democracy by not bringing the Anti-defection Bill as unanimously recommended by all parties." (92)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure to enact the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bills" (93)

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure to get out of Court settlement of Krishna Godavari inter-State water dispute." (94)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure to connect Jakhapura to Banspani and Talcher to Bimlagarb through railway lines in Orissa." (95)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure to instal second steel plant in Orissa." (96)

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East): I beg to move.

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure of the policies to arrest the rise in prices of foodgrains and the consumer goods required to meet the bare necessities of daily life" (97)

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any steps to be taken to extend net work of irrigation facilities to the severely drought affected areas" (98)

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure of the Government to protect the lives and properties of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are being burnt alive by the miscreants belonging to high castes" (99)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the failure of Government in meeting the challenge of the drought and acute shortage of foodgrains in Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Mysore, Tripura and several areas in other parts of the country" (100)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the failure to protect the lives of 150 persons of Tripura who died of starvation very recently." (101)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of taking over of wholesale trade in foodgrains, sugar, edible oils, cloth and other essential commodities without delay.” (102)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure of the Government to provide economic rehabilitation to Zhumias of Tripura even after the 25th year of independence.” (103)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the failure in demarcating the boundaries of the existing scheduled areas of Tripura by erecting permanent posts to avoid the dispute of land between tribals and non tribals.” (104)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that no mention has been made in the Address about the introduction of the Regional Councils in the Tribal belt of Tripura and other areas where ever feasible.” (105)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure of the Government in the distribution of land among the poor and landless peasants.” (106)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the intention of the Government to include ‘Nepali language’ in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.” (107)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure to develop a script for Tripuri, Santhal, Oraon, Bhil and other Tribal dialects and to introduce the mother tongue of tribals as the medium of instruction for their respective group.” (108)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure to restore to tribals the lands which have been transferred to non-tribals illegally.” (109)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure to fill up the reserved quota of jobs for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Government offices.” (110)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of the delay in publishing the Report of the Third Pay Commission constituted for about 90 lakh Central Government employees.” (111)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any move to form Tribal Development Council for the Tribal belt of Tripura.” (112)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address that no restriction whatsoever will be imposed on the workers and employees to go on strike.” (113)

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that no mention has been made in the Address of minimum need-based wages.” (114)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely.—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need for ensuring jobs to all unemployed people of the country particularly the youth of urban and rural areas” (115)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely —

but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure of the Government to ensure the minimum price of jute and cotton etc to the growers’ (116)

श्री सरजू बाण्डेय (गाजीपुर) में
प्रस्ताव करता हूँ

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि जमीन की हदबंदी लागू कर अतिरिक्त जमीन को खेत-मजदूरों एवं गरीब किसानों के बीच अभिलक्ष्य बांटने की आवश्यकता का अभिभाषण में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (117)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि पूरे देश के लिए अ० भा० कांग्रेस कमेटी द्वारा गठित नौ सदस्यों वाली कमेटी के भूमि हदबंदी करने संबंधी सुझावों के आधार पर जमीन की हदबंदी करने की आवश्यकता का अभिभाषण में कोई उल्लेख ही किया गया है।” (118)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि प्रगतिशील भूमि सुधार का विरोध करने वाले उमीकार एवं कुलक तत्वों के विरुद्ध मतत संघर्ष चलाने की बात का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (119)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि, सम्पूर्ण देश के अखिल भारतीय किसान सभा के सुझावों के आधार पर एक प्रगतिशील भूमि हदबंदी कानून बनाने की बात का अभिभाषण में कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।” (120)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि जमीन में किसानों की ब्रह्मचाली को रोकने के लिए कारगर कार्यवाही करने का अभिभाषण में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (121)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि मालगुजारी प्रथा का अन्त कर अमल बढ़ता हुआ आयकर लगाने की आवश्यकता का अभिभाषण में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (122)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि किसानों एवं खेत मजदूरों पर जुल्म करने वाले जमींदारों एवं बड़े जमीन मालिकों के विरुद्ध कड़ी से कड़ी कार्यवाही करने का अभिभाषण में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (123)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि देश के कुछ भागों में हो रहे साम्प्रदायिक दंगों की निन्दा करने तथा दंगाइयों के विरुद्ध कारगर कदम उठाने का अभिभाषण में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (124)

1. प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि देश के विभिन्न भागों में हरिजनों पर हों रहे पाणविक जुल्मों की निन्दा करने तथा जुल्म करने वालों के विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्यवाही करने का अभिभाषण में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (125)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि आदिवासी जनता की जमीन की रक्षा करने के लिए उचित एवं प्रभावी कदम उठाने का अभिभाषण में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (126)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि देश में हो रही बिजली की भारी कमी को दूर करने के लिए कोई ठोस कार्यवाही करने की आवश्यकता का अभिभाषण में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (127)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि मिर्चार्ड के लिए बिजली की दरों में कमी करने की आवश्यकता का अभिभाषण में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (128)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि बिहार में आणविक शक्ति चालित पा २ स्टेशन बनाने की आवश्यकता का अभिभाषण में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (129)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि अल्पमतवादी मन्त्रियों के अधिकारों की रक्षा के लिए ठोस कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता का अभिभाषण में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (130)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि उर्दू भाषा को सम्मानजनक स्थान देने का अभिभाषण में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (131)

SHRI K S CHAVDA (Patan)
I beg to move

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

“but regret that Government have not taken any effective steps to hold the price line, particularly of essential commodities, with the result that the common man has been hit hard” (142)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

“but regret that Government have not taken adequate steps to meet the drought situation in some parts of the country and to offer relief to the unfortunate victims” (143)

[Shri Khemchandbhai Chavde]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Government have failed on the food front and have not been able to enforce proper procurement and distribution systems to ensure equitable distribution of foodgrains at controlled prices." (144).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that Government have failed to improve the power supply position in the country with the result that both agricultural and industrial outputs have been adversely affected resulting in galloping inflation and unemployment" (145).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that Government have failed to eradicate unemployment among educated and uneducated young men from the country." (146).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that Government have failed to play an effective role in the solution of river water disputes, particularly the Narmada river dispute resulting in unnecessary wastage of river water." (147).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that Government have failed to fill up the quota reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services and posts of the Central Government, particularly in Class II and III." (148).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that Government have failed to remove untouchability lock, stock and barrel from the country." (149)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that Government have failed to curb the activities of foreign dominated firms in the drug industry which have manoeuvred to have the prices of drugs fixed to their advantage, which are exerting every pressure to see that the recommendations of an expert body like the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices are not implemented expeditiously, which still hold about 90 per cent share of the drug market and which have repatriated profits which are many times of their initial investment." (150).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the steps to be taken by Government to stop the lotteries in the country." (151).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need for introduction of Prohibition throughout the country." (152).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the "Gharibi Hatao" slogan adopted by the ruling party at the last elections to woo the electorate has not been implemented." (153).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is general indiscipline in the country which is evident from the strikes by public services in some States disrupting normal life and causing much inconvenience and hardship to the public." (154).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely.—

"but regret that Government have failed to maintain law and order as there have been violent activities involving loss of public property in some parts of the country" (155)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that Government have done nothing to give relief to pensioners who are finding it difficult to make two ends meet from the pension amount which has depreciated in value over the year on account of mounting inflation" (156)

SHRI N SREERAMANTAN NAIR (Quilon) I beg to move

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely —

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of effective measures to bring down the soaring prices, to curb black marketing and profiteering to eradicate unemployment and to remove poverty in the country" (157)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): I beg to move

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the withdrawal of emergency in the country" (159)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the effective steps to be taken to control the prices." (160).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely.—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the severe unemployment problem" (161)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need for changing the existing deteriorating educational system in the country" (162)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely —

but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the severe power crisis in the country" (163)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the necessary land reforms in the country" (164)

That at the end of the motion the following be added namely —

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the 83 per cent minimum bonus to all the workmen including State and Central Government employees" (165)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Third Pay Commission's Report" (166)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely —

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the growth of authoritarian tendency on the part of the Government and the Ruling Party" (167)

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharya]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely

'but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the inflationary economic situation in the country' (168)

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely -

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the unabated black-money circulation in the country" (169)

That at the end of the motion the following be added namely

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the increasing attack on Harijans in various States" (170)

That at the end of the motion the following be added namely

'but regret that there is no mention in the Address about providing the drinking water to all the villages in the country' (171)

That at the end of the motion the following be added namely -

but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the electrification of all the villages in the country (172)

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely -

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the full utilisations of industrial capacity" (173)

That at the end of the motion the following be added namely -

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the stopping of PL-480 and other foreign aids" (174)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely -

'but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the nationalisation of foreign companies in India" (175)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely -

but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the large scale victimisation in industries." (176)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely -

but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the increase of crimes in the country" (177)

That at the end of the motion, the following, be added, namely -

'but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the increasing chauvinistic tendencies in the country' (178)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely -

but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the food shortage in the country' (179).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely -

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the secret ballot system in trade unions" (180)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely -

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the socio-economic problems behind the student unrest" (181)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the unemployment allowance to unemployed" (182).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about free medical treatment to all people" (183).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about giving free education upto Higher Secondary level throughout the country." (184).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the right to work for all the people" (185).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the States assistance in case of old age, sickness and disablement." (186).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about equal pay for equal work." (187).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention about the right to exercise franchise on attaining 18 years of age." (188).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the capturing of opposition parties trade union offices with the connivance of police" (189).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the eviction of peasants and agricultural workers, tenants from the land all over the country" (190).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the monstrous growth of monopolists in the country." (191).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about release from detention of thousands of opposition party workers and supporters and MISA, PDA and PVA." (192).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the increasing use of repressive forces on the people." (193).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the whole sale trade take over in foodgrains, sugar, edible oils, cloth and other necessities of life, immediately." (194).

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the use of police, CRP, Military and other repressive forces to suppress the workers, employees agricultural labours and peasants movements." (195).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure in eradicating unemployment in Kerala." (196).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure in taking effective steps to arrest the increase in prices of essential commodities in the country" (197).

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru) I beg to move.

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no declaration has been made of the immediate need for bifurcation of the State of Andhra Pradesh as per the wishes of the people of both the regions of Andhra and Telengana respectively." (199).

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of a sure adequate supply of foodgrains to the people of drought hit States like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan and others." (200).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no effective measures have been proposed to arrest the continuing rise in prices of essential commodities and reduce prices to normal level." (201).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no effective steps have been proposed to overcome power shortage in the country." (202).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of payment of 8.33 per cent bonus to the employees of Railways, Post and Telegraph Department, Defence factories, Printing Presses and other Government commercial concerns." (203).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of earliest implementation of Narmada Project." (204).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of establishing an Atomic Energy Station in Gujarat." (205).

श्री को. एन. नवकर : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ ।

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि ग्रामिभाषण में देश में छिपे काले धन को निकालने के उपायों का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है ।" (209)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में
अल्यूमिनियम कारखानों का
राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का कोई उल्लेख
नहीं है ।” (210)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में चीनी
मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का
कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (211)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में
आंध्र प्रदेश को टुकड़ों में बांटने का
आन्दोलन करने वाली प्रतिगामी
शक्तियों की निन्दा करने का
उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (212)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में
आंध्र प्रदेश के विभाजन के विरुद्ध
डटे रहने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।”
(213)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में
दक्षिणी वियतनाम को अस्थायी
क्रान्तिकारी सरकार को मान्यता
देने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।”
(214)

श्री भोगन्त्र झा (जयनगर) : मैं प्रस्ताव
करता हूँ :

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में तीनों
विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों के राष्ट्रीय-
करण की आवश्यकता का कोई
उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (215)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में विदेशी
व्यापार के पूर्ण राष्ट्रीयकरण की
आवश्यकता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं
है ।” (216)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु हृद है कि अभिभाषण में
प्रशासन-तन्त्र के जनतंत्रीकरण का
कोई ठोस सुझाव नहीं है ।” (217)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सभी
एकाधिकारी प्रतिष्ठानों के राष्ट्रीय-
करण की आवश्यकता का कोई
उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (218)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सभी
बड़े पंजीवादी प्रतिष्ठानों में लगी
सार्वजनिक कर्जों की रकम को
हिस्सा-पूँजी के रूप में पूर्णतः एवं
शीघ्र बदलने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं
है ।” (219)

[श्री मोनेन्द्र झा]

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में 75 इजाजतदार पूजावादियों के हाथों से आर्थिक सत्ता छीनने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (220)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये
अर्थात् —

‘परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में इस निश्चय का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है कि मानसिक अथवा शारीरिक श्रम के लिए सक्षम सभी व्यक्तियों को अनिवार्य रूप से कार्य देकर बेकारी का अन्त किया जाये।’ (221)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सभी भूमिहीनों का अनिवार्य रूप से बाग याथ जमीन देने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (222)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

‘परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में चोरबाजारी और मुनाफाखोरी को समाप्त कर मूल्य-वृद्धि को पूर्णतः रोकने के दृढ़ निश्चय का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।’ (223)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सभी कारखानों एवं प्रतिष्ठानों के प्रबन्ध में अधिकारों को सम्मिलित करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (224)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में समस्त देश में सभी स्तरों पर कानूनी अधिकार प्राप्त गैर-सरकारी समितियों द्वारा प्रगतिशील भूमि सुधार को लागू करवाने तथा बाधा प्रस्तुत करने अथवा भूमि का गलत हिसाब देने वाले बड़े भूस्वामियों को दण्डित करने के निश्चय का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (225)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

‘परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में आन्ध्र के विघटनवादी उपद्रवों में बड़े भूस्वामी, बम-मालिक थोक व्यापारी एवं अन्य स्थिरस्वार्थी तथा प्रतिक्रियावादी राजनीतिक दलों अथवा तन्त्रा की हिमावादी और विध्वंसक भूमिका का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।’ (226)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में समस्त देश के उच्च विद्यालयों और महाविद्यालयों के राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की आवश्यकता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (227)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिए गठित तृतीय बेतन आयोग के प्रतिवेदन के अविलम्ब प्रकाशन का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (228)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये
अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में
आवश्यकता पर आधारीत निम्नतम
बेतन सभी अधिकारियों के लिए
निर्धारित करने का कोई उल्लेख
नहीं है ।" (229)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये
अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में
प्रणाली में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार को
समाप्त करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं
है ।" (230)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने प्रस्ताव
करता है

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये
अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में
हजियाणा के मुख्य मंत्री के विरुद्ध
120 संसद सदस्यों द्वारा ठोस
आरोप लगाये जाने के बावजूद भी
उसे दोष-मुक्त कर दिये जाने पर
कोई आश्चर्य व्यक्त नहीं किया
गया है ।" (233)

SHRI P. K. DEO: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the
following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure to appoint
commission of inquiry to go into
the charges of corruption levelled
against the Chief Minister of
Haryana on the basis of the me-
moranandum submitted by the 120
M.P.s to the Government of India"
(234).

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE (Kat-
wa) I beg to move.

That at the end of the motion, the
following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does
not mention about the safety and
security of the persons against
whom the cases are pending before
the law courts, as had been proved
recently in the Howrah Court"
(235)

That at the end of the motion, the
following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does
not mention about the security
and safety of the Members of Par-
liament are not guaranteed when
they go round their constituencies".
(236)

That at the end of the motion, the
following be added, namely —

"but regret that there is no
mention about the denial of ele-
mentary and democratic rights of
the opposition parties by many
State Governments specially by
the West Bengal Government".
(237).

That at the end of the motion, the
following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no
mention about the failure of pre-
venting the terrible erosion on the
Farakka Barrage, causing loss of
human lives and huge amount of
properties". (238).

"That at the end of the motion, the
following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails
to mention Governments failure to
reopen and run the Martin Burn
Railways in West Bengal". (239).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that the All India Radio is being consistently used for propaganda of the ruling party to mislead the people and not allowing it to be used by the opposition party". (240).

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the Address fails to enumerate urgent concrete steps to be taken to make education a significant means for social transformation and economic growth." (241).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of indelible atrocities and untold hardships meted out to Harijans, Adivasis and other depressed and suppressed classes of the community even during the Silver Jubilee Celebrations Year of our Independence". (242)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no emphasis in the Address on the immediate need for austerity in the living pattern of Ministers and all other high ranking individuals and economy in the administration". (243).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to advocate the right of franchise to all adults aged 18 years with a view to securing fuller and better involvement of the youth in the public and political affairs of our democratic policy". (246).

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kendrapara): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of distributive justice, while it lays exaggerated emphasis on the quantity and extent of growth". (248).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of removal of regional disparity which has grown wider and wider during the last four Plans." (249).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of specific steps to bring down prices of essential commodities". (250).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of corruption in high places and the Government's unholy attempts to gloss over them." (251).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the deleterious consequences of State capitalism under the guise of public sector". (252).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no declaration in the Address of bifurcation of the State of Andhra, as demanded by the people of Andhra and Telengana". (253).

श्री के० एम्० मधुकर : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बिहार के पूर्णिया जिलान्तर्गत कटिहार में धर्मल पावर स्टेशन की स्थापना करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (254)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में रेलवे स्टेशनों का नाम उर्दू में भी प्रकाशित करने के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (255)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि उर्दू भाषी जनता की सुविधा के लिए राशन-कार्ड, वोटर सूची, आदि उर्दू में भी प्रकाशित करने का अभिभाषण में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (256)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात्—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बिहार के विश्वविद्यालयों में उर्दू, उडिया और बंगला में उत्तर पुस्तिकाएँ लिखने का अधिकार प्रदान करने तथा अनुसूचित वर्गों का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (257)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि मजदूर यूनियनों को मुक्त मतदान के द्वारा मान्यता

प्रदान करने का अभिभाषण में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (258)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सरकारी कर्मचारियों को सस्ती दर पर गल्ले की सप्लाई करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (259)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सरकारी क्षेत्र में चल रहे कारखानों के उच्च पदों पर राष्ट्रीयकरण के सिद्धान्त में विश्वास रखने वाले लोगों की ही नियुक्ति करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (260)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में राष्ट्रीयकरण में विश्वास न करने वाले तथा उसका भीतर से घात करने वाले अधिकारियों को उससे निकाल बाहर करने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (261)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि मजदूरों के प्रावि-
डेंट फण्ड की राशि रखने वाले उद्योगपतियों को सख्त से सख्त सजा देने की बात का अभिभाषण में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (262)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि भारत कोकिल
कोल कम्पनी लिमिटेड की ओर

बिहार सरकार की रायल्टी के चार करोड़ रुपये की बकाया राशि को चुकता करने का अभिभाषण में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (263)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में 18 वर्ष की आयु में बालिग मताधिकार देने में सरकार की असफलता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (264)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में वर्तमान शिक्षा प्रणाली में ग्रामूल परिवर्तन करने में सरकार की विफलता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (265)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सामाजिक उत्पीड़न को रोकने में सरकार द्वारा किये गये प्रयासों की असफलता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (266)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सामंदायिक एकता एवं अल्पसंख्यकों में विश्वास पैदा करने, उनकी शिक्षा, सेवाओं और अन्य विकास की सुविधाएँ देने में सरकार की विफलता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (267)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में साम्प्रदायिक दंगे भड़काने वाले तत्वों के प्रति कठोर दृष्टि अपनाने में सरकार की असफलता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (268)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में मुसलमानों एवं आदिवासियों की समस्याओं पर सही दृष्टि अपनाने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (269)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में अमरीकी दूतावास द्वारा पी० एल० 480 के खाते से रकम खर्च करने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (270)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में विदेशी मूद्रा से सम्बन्धित विदेशी कंपनियों के कर्ज के भुगतान के प्रश्न के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (271)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, आसाम, मध्य प्रदेश के अत्यन्त पिछड़े जिलों का पिछड़ापन दूर करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (272)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :-

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में उचित मूल्य की दुकानों पर जन वितरण प्रणाली द्वारा जीवन उपयोगी वस्तुओं के वितरण के संबंध में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (273)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :-

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में दवाई उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण के संबंध में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (274)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :-

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सूखा पीड़ित इलाकों के लोगों को भालगजा 1 से छट देने के सम्बन्ध में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (275)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :-

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में कृषि सुधारा के संबंध में राष्ट्रीय कृषि आयोग के मुझावो पर सरकार के नाकारात्मक दृष्टिकोण का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (276)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :-

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में काश्तकारों और बटाईदारों के मालिकाना हक के संरक्षण में सरकार की असफलता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (277)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :-

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में मन्दान द्वारा ट्रेड यूनियनों को बिना शर्त मान्यता समेत जनवादी अधिकारों की स्थापना का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (278)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :-

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में आवश्यकता पर आधारित न्यूनतम बतन निर्धारित करने में सरकार की विफलता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (279)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :-

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में महिलाओं को व्यवसायिक प्रशिक्षण देकर उन्हें रोजगार देने में सरकार की विफलता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (280)

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhajanagar):
I beg to move.

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of elimination of regional imbalance” (281).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that there is no mention of abandoning the capitalist path which is the basic cause of regional disparity in general and backwardness of Orissa in particular.” (282).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of immediate implementation of the proposals for large industries in Orissa in the Central sector namely (a) the Zinc Smelter Plant at Paradeep (b) establishment of oil refinery at Paradeep (c) establishment of Refractory at Paradeep (d) establishment of fertilizer plant at Paradeep (e) ship building yard at Paradeep (f) establishment of Cement plant at Koraput and (g) establishment of second steel plant at Nayejesh in Orissa." (283)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of steps for reduction of poverty in Orissa which is highest" (284)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of effective steps for complete rural electrification of Orissa where 2.73 per cent of the villages are electrified which is the lowest in the country." (285).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of the failure to implement the recommendations of the Tribal Welfare Committee of 1968 to ameliorate the distressed conditions of Adivasis in general and Orissa in particular." (286).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of the need to fix the minimum need-based wages." (287).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of the need to fix the minimum national wage at Rs. 250 for the workers in general and sugar workers in particular who are the lowest paid." (288).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of the need to revise the present wage scale of the sugar workers who are paid the lowest wage." (289).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of the need to pay Rs. 50 as retaining allowance to sugar workers." (290).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of a clear cut policy of nationalising the 102 monopoly houses in the country." (291).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of the immediate need for the take over of all our aluminium companies including Hindalco owned by Birlas and the Indian Aluminium Company." (292).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of the immediate need to ensure the democratic rights of the workers including the right to strike, right to recognition of the unions supported by majority determined by secret ballot and settlement of all disputes by negotiations with representatives of each and every union for collective bargaining and a minimum wage of Rs. 252 for every worker for every industry however backward it may be." (293).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of a clear cut policy for participation of the workers in the management in the public sector at all levels." (294).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of the effective steps to bring down the prices of sugar and cloth by nationalisation of sugar and textile industries in the country." (295).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of the need to nationalise the wholesale trade in foodgrains industry." (296).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of the need to abandon the colonial pattern of education and to introduce a uniform rational system of education." (297).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of the urgent need of developing minor and major parts in the country in general and Gopalpur port in Orissa in particular." (298).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of the urgent need of distribution of Government fallow lands to the Adivasi, Harijan landless persons in general and in Orissa in particular in view of its extreme backwardness. (299).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of the immediate need of enforcing effective control on the prices of fertilisers and their distribution in the country." (300).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of effective steps to overcome the shortage of fertiliser in the country." (301).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention made of immediate laying of railway lines namely Gopalpur to Balamgir via Aska, Bhanjanagar and Phulabani and also the Jakhapura-Banspani line for developing trade and commerce" (302).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of the immediate need to take permanent measures for developing irrigation facilities to overcome the distress in chronically drought affected areas and districts like Ganjam in Orissa in particular and the country in general" (303).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention of the urgent need of completing the survey work and implementation of lift irrigation projects in the country at large and in Orissa in particular" (304).

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Berasrai) I beg to move

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the President

has not stressed the need to amend the Aligarh University Act, which has hurt the feelings of a large number of countrymen." (306).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the President has not taken a serious view of the failure of the administration to protect the lives and property of minorities and Harijans in various places in the country." (307).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address offers no relief to the rapidly swelling ranks of the unemployed" (308).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not refer to the alarming rise in prices which is causing untold suffering to the people." (309).

श्री के. एम. मधुकर : मैं प्रस्ताव करता

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में अन्न के थोक व्यापार को शीघ्र हाथ में लेकर तथा जनता में उसे उचित मूल्यों पर वितरण करने सम्बन्धी नीति का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" (310)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् .—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में कीमतों को तेजी से बढ़ने से रोकने में सरकार की विफलता तथा उसे

प्रभावकारी ढंग से रोकने सम्बन्धी दृढ़ संकल्प का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" (311)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में राष्ट्रीयकृत बकों की ऋण नीति में ऐसे सुधार का, जिससे छोटे किसानों और खेतीहर मजदूरों की सहकारी समितियों को भी ऋण मिल सके, कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" (312)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सरकार द्वारा प्राइवेट कम्पनियों को दिए जाने वाले कर्जों को सरकारी अंशों में बदलने सम्बन्धी नीति का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है।" (313)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में एकाधिकारी पंजी के उन्मूलन सम्बन्धी नीति का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" (314)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् .—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में विदेशी तल कम्पनियों के राष्ट्रीयकरण सम्बन्धी नीति का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" (315)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों के नेजी

से विकास सम्बन्धी वृद्ध नीति की किसी घोषणा का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है ।" (316)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :-

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में कृष्ण उद्योगों को अपने हाथ में लेने में कानूनी अड़चनों से होने वाले बिलम्ब को दूर करने सम्बन्धी कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।" (317)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :-

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सरकारी क्षेत्र के सस्थानों में व्यापक नौकरशाही का कोई उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है ।" (318)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :-

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सरकारी क्षेत्र के सस्थानों में श्रमिकों को प्रबंध में हिस्सा देने तथा धीरे धीरे उनका पूरा प्रबंध श्रमिकों को सौंपने की आवश्यकता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।" (319)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाय,
अर्थात् :-

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश में सी० आई० ए० की गतिविधियों को रोकने के निश्चय का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।" (320)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :-

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में ग्रामी क्षेत्रों में अभी भी व्याप्त सामाजिक अत्याचार, खेतीहर मजदूरों को

न्यूनतम मजदूरी नहीं दिए जाने, हरिजनों की बस्तियों में पीने के पानी आदि सम्बन्धी समस्याओं को युद्ध स्तर पर समाप्त करने की आवश्यकता तथा अपने उद्देश्य प्राप्त करने में सरकार की असफलता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।" (321)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :-

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में आयात तथा निर्यात को पूर्णतः सरकार द्वारा नियंत्रण में लेने संबंधी निश्चय का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।" (322)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :-

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में हृदयवन्दी कानूनों को पाग करने तथा उन्हें लागू करने में तीव्रता लाने के निश्चय का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।" (323)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :-

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में गन्ने के उत्पादन के विकास के लिए गन्ने की कीमत कम में कम 15 रुपया प्रति बिटल की कानूनी व्यवस्था करने संबंधी मांग का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।" (325)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :-

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में चीनी मिला के राष्ट्रीयकरण सम्बन्धी किसी घोषणा का उल्लेख नहीं है ।" (326)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में प्रशासन में हर स्तर पर फैले भ्रष्टाचार, बूसखोरी, भाई भतीजावाद को रोकने में सरकार की विफलता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (327)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश से निरक्षरता को एक निश्चित अवधि के अंदर दूर करने के सकल्प का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (328)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में सरकार द्वारा आन्ध्र प्रदेश की समस्याओं को समय पर नहीं मुलज्याये जाने के कारण आन्ध्र में स्थिति बिगड़ने से रोकने में सरकार की असफलता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (329)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में वियतनाम के नव निर्माण में भारत सरकार द्वारा दिए जाने वाले सहयोग के संकेत तथा अमरीकी साम्राज्यवाद की बर्बर युद्ध नीति की निन्दा का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (330)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में तृतीय वेतन आयोग की रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित करने में सरकार की विफलता का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (331)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में बोनस अधिनियम को सभी सरकारी एवं गैर-सरकारी संस्थानों के श्रमिकों के लिए समान रूप से लागू करने सम्बन्धी कानून बनाने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (332)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश में व्याप्त काले धन को सरकार द्वारा निकाल बाहर करने के प्रयोजन से उठाए जाने वाले कदमों का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (333)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में देश की सीमाओं पर एवं समुद्री मार्ग से होने वाले तस्करी व्यापार को अविलम्ब रोकने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (334)

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU (Nagapattinam): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address is totally obvious of the disguised unemployment and even under-employment in the country." (335)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

but regret that the Address does not seem to be aware of the fact that the Government have spent only Rs. 30 crores out of Rs. 50 crores allocated for the so called Crash Programme against unemployment" (336)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take adequate notice of the fact that in many States even the existing and amended ceiling laws are not being implemented in the interest of the toiling peasantry." (337)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not give any direction to the States that the harassment and persecution of the peasants as well as the fraud on the existing land reforms must at all costs be prevented as a major national policy." (338)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not show any interest in the significance of giving tenancy rights to the peasants which is of paramount importance in the context of agrarian reforms." (339)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not show any concern for the millions of Harijans who are subjected not only to intense economic exploitation but also social oppression." (340)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not stress the urgency of providing minimum living wage to agricultural labourers as a matter of national policy." (341)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the grievances of the toiling peasantry that they are not supplied with necessary credits, fertilisers, seeds and other inputs for improving agricultural production." (342)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the heavy indebtedness of the peasantry nor does it propose any measure to relieve substantially this terrible debt burden on them" (343)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address while referring to 7 per cent growth in industrial production forgets the fact that this is computed on the basis of the low figure of 4 per cent increase in the rate growth in 1971" (344)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to take serious note of the fact that the Fourth Five Year Plan has failed to ensure 8 to 9 per cent of industrial growth." (345)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address misses the seriousness of the situation created by the continued stagnation of the industrial economy on the one hand and regional imbalances on the other" (346)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

but regret that the Address fails to note that for bottle-necks and obstruction as well as lack in industrial growth the main responsibility must be fixed on monopoly capital and the policies which feed it" (347)

That at the end of the motion the following be added namely —

'but regret that the Address does not still realise that for the rapid and balanced industrial development of the country the concerns belonging to the 75 monopoly houses have got to be nationalised' (348)

That at the end of the motion the following be added namely —

'but regret that while the Address refers to industrial licencing policy, it forgets that notwithstanding the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956 which is the basis of the present Industrial policy decision the 75 monopoly houses and especially the Tatas and Birlas have grown enormously and along with them the malpractices and other anti-national operations of the big business" (349)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address does not see the necessity of reformulating a radical industrial policy for the country which must have a clear anti-monopoly direction and also at

the same time provide for nationalisation of vital industries including some key industries" (350)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that the latest industrial policy permits monopoly capital or large business houses to enter even the enlarged core sector of industries" (351)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

but regret that the Address does not give a clear assurance that the monopolists who should be eliminated from our economy are not going to be allowed to enter into the so called joint sector with the State (352)

That at the end of the motion the following be added namely —

but regret that the Address does not note the failure of the Government even to convert the loans from the Government and other public financial institutions to monopoly concerns into equities held by Government or such institutions' (353)

That at the end of the motion the following be added namely —

'but regret that the Address does not take serious note of the tendency in some States to offer new concessions to monopolies in the name of industrial expansion" (354)

That at the end of the motion the following be added namely —

"but regret that the Address is a remarkable example of how not to objectively assess and analyse the prevailing economic situation in the country which is barren of any promise for even the minimum necessary policy changes to curb the exploiting classes or improve the living condition of the masses (355)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that the slogan of 'garibi hatao' has not found even an echo in the bureaucratic idiom, and that n:9) Saa and platitudes take the place of a firm commitment for concrete measures for implementing the slogan." (356)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address is yet another documentary proof that the Government is not at all serious about implementing the election pledges of the ruling party." (357)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take into account either the revival of a new 'Grand Alliance' of Rightist forces in the country or the situation including popular frustration and discontent which these forces are seeking to exploit to further their short-term and long-term objectives." (358)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address while warning the country against violence does not pay any attention to the fact that having been defeated in the normal democratic processes and in the elections the Rightist and Communal forces are now trying to work up regionalism, separatism, linguism and even communalism to rouse passions in order to engulf the country in disruption and chaos to suit their ends" (359)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that the Address does not recognise that the

Rightist counter-offensive poses a threat not only to the cause of the working people and democracy but even to the integrity and unity of the country." (360)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not show any understanding of the developments in Andhra Pradesh in its larger perspective as an integral part of the strategy of Right reaction which has been routed in elections but far from uprooted in the socio-economic life of the country." (361).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that the Address does not give a clear and categorical assurance that the integrity and unity of Andhra Pradesh shall be preserved and the game of the vested interests and Right reaction thus defeated." (362)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not point out that the separatist movement in Andhra Pradesh with all its violence and terrorism has been engineered by landlords, wholesalers and other vested interests with a view to preventing land ceilings and other progressive measures, wholesale take over of food-grains, nationalisation of public transport etc". (363)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that certain political parties and other elements have entered into the separatist movement with a view not only to advance the nefarious ends

of reaction in Andhra Pradesh but also with a view of counter-revolution and reaction on the national plane." (364)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that certain people belonging to other political parties were admitted to the ruling party for sheer opportunistic reasons and that these elements now are in the forefront of separatist violence and chaos." (365)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take a correct lesson from the fact that the political stability does not depend on a mere majority in the legislature when especially such majority is comprised of reactionaries and agents of vested interests." (366)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that the Administration in Andhra Pradesh failed miserably in dealing with the situation and that top bureaucrats became themselves abettors of the separatist movement in many places." (367).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not show the necessary awareness that any concession to the separatists under whatever pretext is bound to encourage the forces of disruption and separatism all over the country." (368)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not recognise in due measures the significance of defeating the separatist movement in Andhra Pradesh if separatist disruption has to be prevented from raising its ugly head in other parts of the country." (369)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not call upon the nation to take the separatist movement in Andhra Pradesh as a challenge to the integrity and unity of the country as well as to the cause of democracy and progress" (370)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not show any sign of concern that it was from the ruling party itself that the voice of separation was raised." (371)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address while referring to the situation in Andhra Pradesh does not differentiate between the landlords and other vested interests as well as the Rightist and Communal forces who inspired and instigated the separatist movement on the one hand and those others among the student Community and Government employees who unfortunately fell a victim to it." (372)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that while understandably suggesting 'calm and rational discussion' the Address does not emphasise that the main purpose of such discussion will be to find a solution within the framework of integrity and unity of Andhra Pradesh and in particular within the framework of Prime Minister's 5-point formula.' (373)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that while calling upon the people of Andhra Pradesh to cooperate fully with the Government in finding a peaceful solution which is a correct appeal, the Address does not at the same time stress the importance of such a common and co-operative effort to preserve and safeguard the unity of Andhra Pradesh and thus ensure that the forces of balkanisation are not let loose in the country in the name of another round of unprincipled and undemocratic States Reorganisation. (374)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not pay tribute to the integrationists in Andhra Pradesh who have heroically withstood terror and onslaughts of the separatists and held aloft the banner of unity even at the risk of their life and property." (375)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not even take note of the demand of separation of South from North which has been raised by some leaders of the Andhra separatist movement." (376)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that while calling upon Parliament to 'take stock of the problems that the nation faces and give guidance to the people' the Address does not itself show the elementary forthrightness to practise what it preaches." (377)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address totally and inexcusably underestimates the havoc the continued rising prices are causing on the life of the common man." (378)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address shows lack of courage and even interest on the part of the Government to admit its failures on the price front or to pinpoint the real causes behind runaway prices. not to speak of taking effective measures against them." (379)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that after a rise of more than 12 per cent in the wholesale price index during 1972 the price graph is rising again in the first two months of 1973." (380)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that no mention of concrete schemes has been made in the Address about the uplift of the poor and backward classes especially the Harijans in the country." (381)

That the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address has failed to mention any time-bound programme to fix wages for agricultural workers and implementation thereof in all the States and Union territories." (382)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address no mention has been made of the brutal atrocities committed against Harijans in different parts of the country such as burning of huts, looting, murder and molestation of women, and the need to take firm and effective steps to protect them from such atrocities." (383)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the comprehensive scheme for housing and social insurance for agricultural workers." (384)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address has failed to mention the urgent need for a comprehensive legislation for regulating the service conditions of agricultural workers ensuring them security of employment, workmen's compensation, and other amenities enjoyed by the industrial workers." (385)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the failure of the Centre and State Governments to enforce effectively the provisions of the Untouchability (Offence) Act." (386)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention the failure of the Government to fill up the posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Government services, particularly in public sector industries." (387)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the demand of all sections of people in Tamil Nadu to institute a Commission of Inquiry into the charges against the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and his Ministry." (388)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that the Address does not call upon the Government to expeditiously dispose of

the applications for political pensions by freedom fighters." (389).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that the Address does not contemplate to reduce the voting age to 18." (390)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the necessity to take over the entire sugar industry." (391)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not emphasise the necessity to bring out the Report of the Third Pay Commission." (392)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret to note that no mention has been made in the Address of the problems and miseries of the handloom workers." (393)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not single out the main cause of rise in prices viz., the existing grip of monopolists on our economy nor does it propose any measure to check the speculative and similar other operation which boost prices." (394)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not criticise the attempt in certain quarters to justify the rise in prices by attributing it to the influx of refugees from East Bengal and the brief Indo-Pak war." (395)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not even give an assurance that the credit policy of the banks will be changed in order to prevent speculative advances and other encouragement to price speculation." (396)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret the failure on the part of the Government to formulate a policy for the state take over of the wholesale trade in foodgrains and other essential commodities." (397)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address overlooks the fact that even the declared policy in favour of take over of the wholesale trade in rice and other foodgrains is not being implemented by several State Governments and that some of them like the Government of West Bengal, Rajasthan, have openly come out against the takeover." (398)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take serious note of the failure of the Food Corporation of India to implement even its own modest target for kharif procurement." (399)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that while referring to a system of public system the Address does not show any interest in the urgency of the nationalisation of cotton, sugar, essential drugs and similar other commodities of common consumption which is required to ensure the success of an effective network of public distribution system." (400)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that no effective steps have been taken against big hoarders and profiteers nor to discover hoarded stocks of foodgrains, cloth and other essential commodities." (401)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not indicate any price policy whatsoever for holding the price line." (402)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not show any concern at the fact that at the production level monopolists are boosting prices by taking advantage of their system of cost accountancy and by exerting their influence with the Tariff Commission." (403)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not show any understanding of the problem of the Government employees as well as the employees in the public sector who should be supplied from the Government shops essential commodities at fair prices, especially in view of the rising cost of living." (404)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not see that in order to make the coarse and medium varieties of cloth available to the consumers at reasonable price the production of fine and super-fine cloth have to be drastically reduced and even in some cases stopped." (405)

[Shri M. Rathamutha]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that agricultural producers do not get a fair price for their produce, though they have to pay high prices not only for the consumer goods but also for other essential articles needed for cultivation." (406)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not show concern at the delay in the submission of the Report of the 3rd Pay Commission nor does it give an assurance that interim relief will be granted to the Central Government employees." (407)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not show proper grasp of the magnitude of the problem of unemployment in the country including growing unemployment among the educated youth." (408)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not call upon the Government even to check the growth in unemployment which will be of the order of well over 15 million being educated unemployed persons." (409)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the fact that in a developing country like ours nearly 100,000 engineers and diploma holders are without employment today." (410)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the serious

social implications of the present phenomena of unemployment which is always exploited by the reactionary forces in the political life and also by the monopolists in economic life to keep the wages down and earn high profits." (411)

श्री हुसैन खन्व कछवाय (मुरेना) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में शरणार्थियों के नाम पर लगाया गया कर वापस लेने का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" (412)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में जिन व्यक्तियों के पास गलन का अतिरिक्त तथा अतिरिक्त अधोषित स्टॉक पाया जाये उसे जप्त करके उनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" (413)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में पिछड़े जिलों में अधिक औद्योगिक एककों की स्थापना करने तथा उनमें बेरोजगार लोगों को रोजगार की सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराने के सम्बन्ध में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।" (414)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये, अर्थात् :—

"परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में ऐसे लोगों को जिनमें औद्योगिक साक्षर

दिये गये हैं और जिन्होंने उत्पादन शुरू नहीं किया है तथा उत्पादन शुरू करने के मामले में आनाकानी कर रहे हैं उनके लाइसेंस जफ्त करने के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (415)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में ऐसे कपड़ा मिल जो बन्द पड़े हैं और जिनके कारण श्रमिकों में बेरोजगारी बढ़ी है उन्हें सरकार द्वारा अपने हाथ में लेकर उनके प्रबन्ध की समुचित व्यवस्था करने तथा उत्तर प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े भागों में नये उद्योगों की स्थापना करने के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (416)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में श्रमिकों को समय पर बोनस दिलाने तथा उनको आवास की सुविधायें अधिक मात्रा में उपलब्ध कराने के बारे में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (417)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में अखिल भारतीय स्तर के ऐसे श्रम संगठनों को जिनकी सदस्य सङ्ख्या साढ़े चार लाख में अधिक है अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर मान्यता देने के सम्बन्ध में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (418)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में भूमिहीनों में कृषि योग्य भूमि का आवंटन करके कृषि उपज में वृद्धि करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (419)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में आन्ध्र प्रदेश में शान्ति व्यवस्था बनाये रखने के उद्देश्य में सरकार द्वारा आवश्यक कार्यवाही करना, आन्ध्र का शीघ्र ही नैलगाना और आन्ध्र क्षेत्रों में विभाजन करने तथा राज्यों के पुनर्गठन के लिये एक आयोग की स्थापना करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (420)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में पाकिस्तान द्वारा अधिभूत कश्मीर भू-भाग को मुक्त कराने के लिये अविलम्ब कदम उठाने के सम्बन्ध में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (421)

कि प्रस्तावों के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि अभिभाषण में ऐसे भारतीय युद्ध बन्धियों को जो इस समय पाकिस्तान में बीमार हैं मुक्त कराने और पाकिस्तान से भारतीय युद्ध बन्धियों के साथ मानवोचित व्यवहार करने का आग्रह करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है ।” (422)

[जो हुक्म बन्द कछवाण]

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् :—

“परन्तु खेद है कि अग्निभाषण में भारतीय उप-महाद्वीप में शान्ति कायम करने तथा स्थायी शान्ति स्थापित करने के उद्देश्य से पाकिस्तान द्वारा बंगलादेश को अविलम्ब मान्यता दिलाने और उसे समुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ में प्रवेश दिलाने के सम्बन्ध में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (423)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि अग्निभाषण में वियतनाम के पुनर्निर्माण के लिये प्रचुर मात्रा में उसे सहायता देने के सम्बन्ध में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (424)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि अग्निभाषण में नेपाल तथा लद्दाख में चीन द्वारा अधिकृत भू-भाग को मुक्त कराने के सम्बन्ध में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (425)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि अग्निभाषण में युगान्ता से निकले गये एशियाई-यों द्वारा छोड़ी गयी चल तथा अचल सम्पत्ति का युभावजा दिलवाने के लिये भारत सरकार द्वारा की जाने वाली समुचित कर्मचाही का कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (426)

कि प्रस्ताव के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये,
अर्थात् —

“परन्तु खेद है कि अग्निभाषण में म्यूनिख औद्योगिक में लेबनानी गुरिल्लो की गतिविधियों की, जहाँ कई इजराइली खिलाडी मारे गये थे सरकार द्वारा भर्त्सना की जान और भारत में अरब तथा लेबनानी गुरिल्लो को आश्रय न देने के सम्बन्ध में कोई उल्लेख नहीं है।” (427)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
I beg to move

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

‘but regret that the Address does not refer to the complete disregard of the recommendations of the Beg Committee in the Aligarh Muslim University Act’ (428)

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely —

‘but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to revise the decision of the Central Government not to accede to the demand made by a large number of Haryana legislators and backed by 121 members of Parliament to appoint a Commission of Inquiry into the charges of corruption against the Chief Minister of Haryana’ (429).

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA
(Serampore): I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

“but regret that the Government even after 25 years of Independence could not guarantee need based wages to the toiling masses both urban and rural.” (431).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Government could not guarantee trade union and democratic rights as envisaged in the Constitution to the working population of the country." (432).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Government could not take effective measures to unearth black money which is running a parallel economy in the country." (433).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Government has failed to introduce effective steps to reduce the high percentage of illiteracy in the country." (434)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Government's educational policy is resulting in all out chaos and disruption in education in almost all the States specially in West Bengal." (435)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Government could not guarantee security of trade unions functioning in West Bengal which has been seriously endangered by the hirelings of the Ruling Party." (436).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Government has failed to bring any legislation incorporating deterrent punishment to the defaulting employers in respect of depositing of contributions to the Provident Fund" (437).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Government has failed to take any effective measures to improve the E.S.I. Scheme in the interest of the workers." (438)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Government has failed to set up any C.B.I. enquiry in the matter of apprehending the murderer of Hemanta Basu who was murdered on the eve of 1971 election when there was President's Rule in West Bengal." (349)

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) I beg to move.—

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the indiscreet steps to find a solution acceptable to the people of both the regions of Andhra and Telengana" (440)

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the indiscriminate use of Maintenance of Internal Security Act in Andhra" (441)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need to release all political detenus, to withdraw Central Reserve Police and army and restate all the Government employees whose services have been terminated in Andhra Pradesh" (442)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the need for early summoning of the Assembly of Andhra

[Shri Sezhiyan]

Pradesh to ascertain the will of the elected representatives regarding future of that State." (443).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address on the growing unemployment in the country" (444).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any concrete steps to solve the problem of unemployment and under-employment in the country" (445).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention the increasing tax arrears from big income-tax assesses." (446).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the inadequate supply and the rising price of the yarn required for handloom weavers in Tamil Nadu." (447).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the ending of the State of Emergency when the need for it was over." (448).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the failure of the Government in planning for the power requirements of the country, in giving priority to the necessary schemes and in taking adequate measures to avoid a power crisis." (449)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does take note of the failure of the Government in not giving immediate attention and sanction to the power schemes proposed by the State of Tamil Nadu" (450).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the failure of the Government in not arranging for maximum utilisation of the created capacity of the Neyveli Thermal Station" (451).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the inflationary economic policies pursued by the Government." (452).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the address does not mention any concrete steps to bring down the prices of essential commodities." (453).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to enumerate the specific reasons for the non-fulfilment of the various targets in the field of production and distribution of basic and essential commodities in the country." (454).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Address fails to mention about the public upsurge and popular demand in Andhra and Telengana regions." (455).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need to open the second mine cut in Neyveli for generation of more electricity" (456).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the avoidable delay in completion of the Kalpakam Scheme for power generation through nuclear energy" (457)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the delay in clearing the small hydro schemes proposed by the State of Tamil Nadu" (458)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need to sanction a second nuclear plant of 1,000 M.W capacity in Tuticorin area." (459)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour). I beg to move

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Address is unrelated to the reality of the economic and political situation prevailing in India." (460).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the steep and unprecedented price rise in 1972." (461).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the consumer price index numbers for industrial workers have been rising unabated" (462)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the price policy has been and is being formulated and implemented in the interests of monopolists, big traders, big speculators and big land-holders which is responsible for such galloping price rise" (463)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely —

"but regret the failure to take any effective steps to check deficit financing and the parallel economy of black money and to mobilise the potential economic surpluses" (464)

That at the end of the motion the following be added namely —

"but regret that the myth of so-called 'Green Revolution' has been exploded by the recent unprecedented drought throughout the country" (465)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely —

"but regret that the unemployment and under-employment in the urban and rural areas have been rising on an unprecedented scale" (466)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that in spite of talks about 'Garibi hatao' and even distribution of economic power, the monopoly houses, Indian as well as foreign, have grown and are growing in strength." (467).

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the Government is unwilling to take any positive steps to nationalise the foreign banks and foreign monopoly firms which are taking out of the country crores of rupees every year as profits, dividends, technical fees, interests, administrative and head office expenses" (468)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that corruption favouritism and nepotism have grown and are growing examples of corruptions being fraud on the State Bank of India, New Delhi, Parliament Street Branch involving 60 lakhs of rupees, circumstances under which Maruti and Co, a small car manufacturing company was set up in Haryana, the rag scandal which shook the whole country, the poster scandal, and the charges against the Haryana Chief Minister" (469).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the ruling party headed by the Prime Minister has made and is making open use of the State machinery to further party and individual interests and used the State machinery including the machinery of the defence department during its 75th session held at Salt Lake area, Calcutta" (470)

That at the end of the motion the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Government of India headed by the Prime Minister has let loose a reign of terror throughout the country: in Andhra the CRP atrocities have surpassed all limits and about 3000 cadres of the leftist parties, particularly of the CPI(M) have been secretly murdered; murder and intimidation the CPI(M) have been secretly gal have not stopped." (471).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"but regret that the ruling party headed by the Prime Minister has started surreptitiously to curb the rights of the Members of Parliament as is evident from the curtailment of sittings of Lok Sabha during the last 5 years, many Opposition Members of Parliament have alleged that their residences are watched by plain-clothed policemen, telephones tapped and correspondence intercepted." (472).

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret the wholesale rigging of elections by the ruling party in West Bengal, Kashmir, Tripura, Orissa, and other States" (473)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"but regret that the Government has failed to ensure security to the minority communities and that the communal incidents show no sign of decline" (474)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

but regret that Government has failed to ensure security to Harijans and linguistic minorities, atrocities upon the Harijans have become a matter of daily occurrence" (475)
16 hrs

SHRI A K GOPALAN (Palghat):
The President's speech is a most disgusting document. Apart from a few empty platitudes here and there, the address is a clear statement of the bankruptcy of the policies and activities of the Government led by Mrs. Indira Gandhi. The Country to-day is in vortex of an all-round crisis. One looks vainly for an indication of the awareness of this crisis in the President's speech. Needless to say, when there is no awareness of the crisis in the Government, no efforts at finding solutions to the problems can be discerned.

To-day many States in the country are in the grip of famine—Mysore, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Parts of West Bengal, Tripura, Bihar Orissa and Andhra. Ration shops are without foodgrains, kerosene, etc. Millions of people have been displaced from their hearts and homes and have become refugees in their own country. For the rural masses in the famine affected States, there is no work, no food, no shelter, no security. The so-called scarcity works undertaken are a mockery—an inhuman exploitation of the starving people. The wages given are not enough to purchase even the foodgrains.

Here is the 'Times of India' report of February, 19

"Give us food, we do not want wages." This is the demand of agricultural labourers employed in a large number of relief works in Gujarat which, according to the Chief Minister is experiencing "the most extensive scarcity this year in the recent memory of the state."

A Press Party which visited Gujarat has given this statement

From all over the country we get heart-rending stories of the sufferings of the famine hit people

Do we get any indication from the President's speech that his Government led by Shrimati Indira Gandhi is aware of this ghastly situation? Prices have increased so much that daily necessities of the people like foodgrains, kerosene edible oils etc have become beyond the reach of common man. During 1972 the general price level as measured by the official wholesale price index rose by 7.8 per cent which was twice as much as the increase in the previous year. During 1972-73 the price rise would be of the order of 15 per cent, if not more, even exceeding the dubious record of 1966-67 when prices rose by 14 per cent.

Apart from cereals and pulses, the most important item of food articles which contributed to the price spurt

during the past year was sugar which rose by no less than 33.4 per cent. This was on top of an increase of 21.5 per cent in 1971.

As far as commercial crops are concerned, we see that the price of sugar goes up, but the price of sugarcane goes down. Take the price of cane in 1968-69. It was given to the factory at Rs 12—Rs 15 per quintal and the price of sugar then was Rs 175 p. But to-day the price has come down. The Agriculture Prices Commission recommended the sugar cane prices as Rs 8 and now the price of sugar is Rs 4/- . As far as price of cotton is concerned, it has come down from Rs 250 per quintal to Rs 150 per quintal. As far as price of cloth is concerned it has risen from 145.4 points to 172.5. So the price of cotton comes down but the price of cloth goes up. The price of sugar cane comes down the price of sugar goes up. As far as the peasants who are the majority in our country, the price of their produce comes down and when they go to the market to buy the cloth or sugar they find that the price of both the sugar as well as cloth has gone up. This is the case of all the consumer goods. Even in the case of rubber, the price of rubber comes down the price of tyre goes up. As far as the prices are concerned the prices go up but as far as the consumer goods produced by the peasants are concerned their prices come down. One does not know when the prices of sugar cotton come down, how the prices of manufactured things go up.

The other thing is why no foodgrain is available in many States. Working people everywhere are the most affected. That is why the Central Government employees, State Government employees, teachers, industrial workers—they are all suffering. Even after three years, yesterday we had discussed here that the Pay Commission has not given its report. It has postponed. No doubt, interim relief was given but they wanted more relief. It has been

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

denied. But as far as the State Government employees are concerned there is no question of Pay Commission. There is no question of interim relief. What is the policy of the Government? As far as prices are concerned, whether it is for the State Government employee or for the Central Government employee, the prices are the same. There is no difference. As far as the dearness allowance is concerned it depends upon the increase in prices. Then, why is the difference between the Central Government employees and the State Government employees? The Central Government has promised some relief but as far as the State Government employees are concerned—U. P., Maharashtra, Mysore, Haryana, they are demanding relief. The policy of the Government in the Centre is one and the policy of the Government in the States, with the same ruling party, is another. There, they are not given relief though the prices are rising and the reason why they are given relief here is the same. Relief in the Centre, I do not say is given according to the rise in prices, but some relief is given but as far as State employees are concerned relief is not given at all. One does not understand what this policy of the Government is as far as the State employees are concerned. The State Government employees are asking for relief but the Congress Government everywhere is bent upon suppressing their struggle. Yesterday and day before yesterday teachers from Haryana were arrested—1000, day before yesterday and 800 yesterday. What they wanted was the dearness allowance, because the prices are going up. Even after this budget certainly the prices will go up. The Railway budget shows that after 15 k.m. the travelling cost will be higher. As far as the demands of the employees are concerned, the teachers, State and Central Government employees are concerned, they say, you see that the prices come down. Two years back what we bought in the same measure and in the same

quantity, if those things we want to buy to-day we do not get in the same measure. We want to live as we lived two years ago, now that we want to be more happy. What will they do? What is the Government doing? Thousand teachers were arrested day before yesterday and 800 teachers were arrested yesterday. They think all will be ready for arrest. Why should the State employees suffer and the ruling Congress ignore altogether the demands of the State Government employees

Then there is a question of unemployment. Unemployment is a very important question. Garibi hatao was the slogan. But what is happening to-day. Despite tall claims of the Government, with their crash programme for reducing unemployment, unemployment has been mounting at a very significant rate. Not only that, even in the existing employment, lakhs of people are being done away with. There is mechanisation in industry and mechanisation in agriculture. I will give an example. In Kerala, lakhs of women are employed for beating the husk of the coconut. They get 75 p. per day. In the villages, there are no other industries except this. Now, the machines are being introduced there. The husking machines are there. So many lakhs of women in the villages who earn by this and on whose earnings their whole families depend are out of job. Why introduce these machines? We are not against introduction of machines as such. Machines are essential for progress. But when there is no alternative job, why are you introducing machines even for husking? Lakhs of people become unemployed. As far as the out-turn of machines is concerned, you may make a profit. But what about the people who are thrown out of job? When the policy is to give employment to more people, what is done by introducing machines is that more people become unemployed.

Then, I understand, the Government is manufacturing 186 computers every year. The machinery has come. Their

policy is to manufacture 186 computers every year. If in the next five years, 186 computers are manufactured every year, what will happen? The Garibi Hatao will be implemented completely with these computers. The people will be thrown out of job. I do not say that there should not be any computers. But if 186 computers are manufactured every year and put in use, what will become of the people who are already employed today? Is there any other avenue of employment for them? As far as the problem of unemployment is concerned, it is not only that avenues of employment are not there but the mechanisation of industry and agriculture is making more and more unemployment. Even in villages, the husking of coconut is being mechanised and machines are allowed to be used.

As far as the food situation is concerned, as I have already said, there is famine in the country and there is drought in the country. The people are starving. What is the remedy? The remedy for the people is to organise themselves. My hon. friend, Shri Unmkishnan has been talking about violence. He has been trying to provoke me; my name has been mentioned. I was not provoked because I am elder to him. That is why I was not provoked. He was talking of so many things. I was in the Congress and I organised Congress in Kerala before he was born. So, I thought, let him say so many things about me. I do not mind. But I want to ask him: What is the meaning of violence? He says, violence is let loose in the country. I will show you what is happening. Supposing one man beats another, that is violence. But if one person unnecessarily beats me, does it not become violence? What is happening in the country? In Andhra, it is said, there is violence. Yes. But then, in Andhra, there is also violence by the C. R. P. and the army. You say, that is not violence. Then, you must have a new meaning in the dictionary for the word "violence", that if the C. R. P., the police and the army kill people, it is not violence but when

people do something, it is violence. You must say that; you must have a new meaning for the word "violence". What is happening in Kerala? What is happening in Andhra Pradesh? So many bandhs are being organised. Today, there is Kerala bandh. Why? Why people go in for a bandh? Is bandh a pleasure? There has been Andhra bandh, there has been Kerala bandh. There was a bandh in Pimpura, there was a bandh in Maharashtra. All the bandhs are not the sweet things for the people. During bandhs, there will be blows, the people will be put in jails, there will be bloodshed and all that. Are the people who are organising bandhs and taking part in these bandhs wanting to have some *tamasha*? Is it a football match? Is it a hockey match? There is something which the people want the Government to understand. They are suffering and they want to make this Government understand that there is something wrong, they want to live, but the Government is not doing anything. They sit in a place and do it.

What happened in Kerala? In Kerala, 6000 teachers had been arrested and suspended. All the private schools are closed today. NGOs and teachers, about 6,000, have been arrested. I think, the number will be much more than that because today noon Radio announced that about 950 people had been arrested today. (Interruption) Teachers and NGOs are people; they are not animals; he was asking why I said 'people'.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): In Kerala, 82 per cent of NGOs are working in the offices.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN. That is why you are beating the others! (Interruption) I am one of those members who never interrupt. When my hon. friend was saying so many things about me, I did not say anything. You must ask him, Sir, to keep quiet.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Why are you shirking it? It is not your monopoly only. (Interruption)

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: My name was dragged so many times. I did not say anything at that time because I thought I would get an opportunity when I would reply. I also know how to be angry; it is not that I do not know that; I do not want that. He will get an opportunity, Sir, to speak. Let him say at that time whatever he wants to.

According to him, 90 per cent of the NGOs are going to offices and the work is going on. But there is a ban on meetings, there is a ban on processions. Why? Is it because everybody is going to office? When everybody is going to office and when everything is peaceful, why should there be ban on processions and meetings and arrest of people? I do not understand this. It is not my radio; in the noon today the radio announced that about 950 people had been arrested....

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Just one point ...

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: I will not permit you. You said so many things and I did not interrupt you. You said so many things which were not true. I did not want to get up and say that what you were saying was wrong. I thought I would get the opportunity when I would reply. You can ask Mr. Stephen to speak.

In Kerala, I said, there was *dharna*. *Dharna* means peaceful sitting before offices. All those who were near 200 yards were beaten. He said about violence. I want to know whether my friend, Mr. Stephen, knows what happened in the M. G. College—Mahatma Gandhi College. It was Mahatma Gandhi College and that was the reason why the worst violence was there! Probably police thought why should it be called Mahatma Gandhi College! Where the name of Mahatma Gandhi was there, they used violence. Here is a picture. I went there with the Principal and others. This is the picture, Sir. You find clotted blood. I can understand violence if the students are hiding in the class room. But

when the classes are going on, when the teachers are taking the classes, entering the class-rooms and beating them—is it not violence? Do you enter the school without asking the Principal? If there is anything, ask the Principal. The Principal told me that he was standing there. One Mr. Rao, Typist, was standing there and he said that he was not a student, he was a typist. But he was beaten. Is it not violence? Young students being beaten and blood coming out—is it not violence? If they have done anything, take them to court and bring forward the offences committed by them. Is it the police that is to punish them or is it the court that is to punish. This question of violence and shouting that there is violence on the part of other people and not the Police is not correct. Police also must behave and see that as far as offences are concerned, people are brought to book. But, what is happening? Hundreds of people are arrested. People, when they do not get food and rice, what will they do? They will naturally protest and make some noise. People, when they do not get jobs, they will say, 'We want jobs'. When there is no violence, why should there be beating of people? People were beaten in five places in my State. People were beaten when they were taking out a procession. The procession was allowed. Only three days back it was banned. Before that it was allowed. When the procession was going on, they were beaten in a place called, Vinjam, where I saw in the hospital—I went to the hospital—a small boy of 8 years lying injured. He was going back with fish. He was beaten in such a manner that he is lying in the hospital and blood was coming out. Why such a beating of a young boy? When he fell down, he was kicked by the police with their boots. It is not only one Party beating. Police do not show any partiality in beating. Everybody, all Parties are beaten. At Vaikkam the CPI, the Congress and others held separate meetings protesting against the Police repression. They do not ask which Party you belong to when beating.

The question is to-day there is an acute crisis in the country and prices are going up and whatever emoluments they get, when they go to the market they find that they are not able to live as they lived two years ago. So they protest. Sir, 6000 employees were dismissed, all Government servants. What was the crime they committed? They said that they wanted a Pay Commission. 'We want interim relief.' Then what should you have done? Call them and talk to them. We shall have a Pay Commission and when it comes, we shall discuss about it. But nothing was done.

As far as Tripura was concerned there 3000 people mostly peasants and Adivasis were arrested for demanding famine relief. There were 139 starvation deaths in Tripura due to famine conditions. On the 15th February about 50,000 Satyagrahis participated in a peaceful civil disobedience movement. They suppress this peaceful campaign the Government sent CRP Border Security Force and Army there. In so many places Mohanpur, Kaila Sahai, Dharmanagar, Kamalpur, Belonia etc. the CRP brutally attacked the Satyagrahis and a number of people were severely injured. The civil disobedience movement was there always when the Britishers were there. We always offered civil disobedience movement. For that people are beaten. On the 19th February Tripura bandh was observed against police oppression. There is no water. People who do not have drinking water protest 'We want water.' There is acute scarcity of water in the hill areas of Tripura.

Even in West Bengal complete lawlessness prevails. Goondas enjoying the protection of the Police go and attack the people and disrupt trade-union meetings. Not only that people who go to the court before the Judges goondas attack them and also the persons who go to the court to give evidence in the cases as also the plea-

ders. This is what is happening in Calcutta.

As far as Andhra is concerned what is happening in Andhra? We are not one who wants bifurcation. We said the Government should find a solution and as far as employment is concerned, something must be done. We gave a solution to the Government but the Government did not agree. But, what is happening after the President's rule? Shooting everywhere. On 21st November there was a firing by the Police on peaceful people observing bandh in Ongole. People were killed and on the 2nd January there was a firing in Nellore and more than 13 people died. On the 23rd there was firing in Kakinada on the 25th in Eluru and on the 27th in Rajahmundry and also in Vijayawada. Everywhere there was firing. What is the basis of all this trouble in Andhra? The basis is backwardness of the area as well as unemployment. Unemployment and backwardness of any area in our country cannot be solved by suppression. There is backwardness for the past 25 years. Every Plan says about backward area and backward States and if the Government do not even now consider about the backward areas in a State and the backward States the same thing will happen. Backward areas will think it is better that we get a separate State so that our area will become improved. That is what they think so far as unemployment is concerned so far as backwardness is concerned. This is the position. These cannot be solved by separation by dividing the State. Unfortunately this sort of thing is happening. We see it. The solution is not firing. Sir, President's rule has not solved the problem. Mulki rules have not solved the problem. So something else must be done. Sir, We should go into the basic cause as to how this began. When the High Court said that Mulki rules should not be there, at once the Central Government must have availed of that opportunity and the Central Government should have called the leaders to discuss with them. Mulki rule

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is not there now. What should be done, Sir? What is to be done for more employment, for creating more of employment opportunities, how can employment be given to these people? What are the difficulties? How can this be solved? That is what we should try to solve. Instead of that, CRP is let loose, there is Police everywhere. You say violence is there. You resort to firing. Another violence comes. Another firing starts. Firing and violence, continuously. Sir, this is what is happening. This is what we see in Andhra. What is the solution? Is the solution only killing the people? Is the solution only to resort to firing? If this is the solution, everywhere it will have to be done, because, there are backward areas, there are people of those areas who are unemployed, who have got various grievances, who have got various difficulties and to solve the problem which they face, this certainly is not the way of doing things. Once you resort to firing people become angry. Something is done. Another firing takes place. There is firing after firing. So many people are killed. Do you know how many people died? It is a very serious matter. It is a very serious question to be tackled. You should find out the basic cause of such movements. The basic question is the question of unemployment. The basic question is the question of backwardness. All the areas are backward. Rayalaseema is backward; Telengana is backward. But nothing is done to satisfy the people and that is why this problem is there. Common people are suffering. They are groaning under the severe and unbearable scarcity conditions in their daily lives. No food is available for the whole month. No sugar is available. There is no kerosene. There is not even electric power.

Power cut not only affects cities, but it also affects agriculture, and the irony of fate is that no Government has really tried to tackle this problem. The CRP is let loose, this is only to strengthen the executive. The main

thing is the problem of unemployment, that is what is behind the crisis, Sir. So something must be done as far as Andhra is concerned.

Another new problem has come now and that is, the power cut. I have seen in Tamilnadu. There is acute power cut. The Coach Factory is not working there. As far as Oxygen plant is concerned, because power is not there, hospital patients do not get oxygen to breathe. You have got Neyveli there. Something must be done by the Government. The Chief Minister said, they asked for the help of the Central Government. The Central Government did not give that help. It is not only a question of Tamilnadu alone. It is not only a question of unemployment in Tamilnadu alone. If there is no power, the whole south will suffer. Tamilnadu is the granary of the South. All the areas, Tamilnadu, Kerala etc. will be starving if this power-cut continues. It is not only the case in Tamilnadu and this is there in Rajasthan also. On the one hand you face the problem of unemployment and on the other hand you face the problem of these powercuts.

A person is there; he is born in this world; he has no job. It is not his fault that he is born. Family planning and all these things are there. He came before this family planning came up. He has nothing to do with it. He is starving. So something must be done. There is no use of saying simply 'Violence, violence'. There are lakhs and lakhs of people in this country without job, without drinking water, who are remaining there in this condition. What is the problem? How to solve this problem? Now, the power cut has come in such a way actually in Tamil Nadu and also in other States in India that something has to be done.

Another question is regarding attack on Harijans. Everyday we read news of attack on Harijans and Adivasis—Harijans burnt alive in Banda (M.P.). They are under the suppression of the landlords and caste

Hindus—higher class people torturing them—social boycott still continues in several places. Harijans, Adivasis and agricultural labourers worst affected due to famine and drought and scarcity. Now, Sir, what happened in Kerala? Fifteen days back in Kerala in a place named Changanasery four Harijan women were raped. All the parties including the members of the ruling party as well as the Opposition parties belonging to that State printed notices and said this is what has happened. Something must be done. But nothing is done. Government denies it. So, it is not only from the other places but even from the Government this is what is being done.

Then another point is about Industrial Licensing policies of the Government. In the field of industry, the Central Government has recently formulated policies with regard to licensing which help big monopoly houses in a very blatant manner. Under the guise of promoting the production of key industries like Cement and Steel, the Government is trying to completely exempt monopolies from even existing controls. This is being done in the name of 'Joint sector'. I am quoting *The Economic Times* of 27th December, 1972: More and more Chief Ministers are actively supporting the idea of joint sector and issue of licenses to big and monopoly houses. The West Bengal Chief Minister, Mr. S. S. Ray, has already come out in their favour; others to join him are the Chief Ministers of Haryana and Madhya Pradesh.

The same Chief Ministers and Congress leaders who are pleading for the big business houses are also trying to scuttle all proposals for land reforms and ceilings on urban property.

Sir, the *Economic Times* of 27th December said: Those who are asking for more industrial licenses to big industrial houses have also indicated their unwillingness to pass legislation on land ceilings, urban property ceilings and on other radical measures,

at least till the crisis created by the serious food shortage is overcome.

So, Sir, where are we moving to? Are we moving towards socialism or is it a trend towards fascism? As far as the main problems of the people are concerned—food and job—the two most important things the people cannot even agitate. They cannot even peacefully agitate. When there is violence, it is violence. Is agitation of one or two thousand persons sitting before an office and bringing home to the officers concerned their view point is violence. You are beaten for everything. What was the amount spent for CRP in 1972? What is the amount spent today? It is said: In every village in Kerala we will do one thing; we will provide a police station in every village. What is the solution? If the whole system and whole method is not changed, if we go on following this capitalist path of development, this is what will happen. There will be more and more repression, and people will not be able to open their mouth and give expression to the feelings that the prices are more and they want more money. There would be so much repression everywhere that they cannot say even this. The CRP, military and police would be there, and they cannot agitate peacefully even for their reasonable demands. This is what is happening today.

The President's Address unfortunately has not seen the gravity of the crisis in the country today and it has offered also no solution to the problems that are there. I thought that during this critical period when there was a crisis in the country, something would have been said in this regard, but I regret that nothing has been said in this regard.

I do not want to deal with the question of political alliances etc. about which my hon. friend Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan has spoken. This is not the forum to discuss political alliances. This is Parliament where we are to represent the grievances of the

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people. I am prepared to discuss politics with my hon. friend outside. I do not want to say anything here about politics, alliances and non-alliances and things like that.

I want your permission, Sir, to place* this photograph on the Table of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He can give it to me

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are happy that the forces of peace and socialism have achieved new victories in Viet Nam in the year 1973. We are confident that in India also, in this year the forces of peace and socialism will achieve new victories, defeating the forces of reaction. When a sense of frustration and a kind of negative atmosphere and outlook is prevailing the entire country today, I am happy to note that the President in his Address has put forward certain positive economic programmes of action before the country which represent the policies of our party and Government and which would enable the country and the party to march forward on the path of socialism with greater confidence and achieve further victories.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Which paragraph of the President's Address is he referring to?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: I am referring to the President's Address. My hon. friend can go through it. I shall come to it para by para presently.

The political picture in this country is that the Opposition parties and more unfortunately the Left outside the Congress have not been able to learn anything from the past and they will not be able to learn anything in

the future also. I am in this House for a pretty long period, and when I heard the speeches of some of the leftist leaders in this House I found that those speeches resembled almost the type of speeches which were made in the days of 1967. The masses of India with their maturity have taught the political leaders and the political parties that mere anti-Congressism or a mere anti-Congress platform or a mere negative approach to any problem will not lead us anywhere, and the people of India have given their reactions to this kind of approach in 1967 and in 1971, and it is surprising that when we approach the grave economic problems and the crisis that is facing the country today, this kind of negative approach to everything and a kind of platform that the Congress should go, which had permeated the atmosphere in 1967 is being pursued again and again. It is better not to try this hoax on the people again. It will prove to be a hoax again in 1973 when the forces of peace and socialism are winning victories after victories everywhere, and I hope that India and her people would never separate themselves from the main current which is sweeping the world scene today.

Just by the way, by way of diversion, I would like to mention one particular thing. I do not quite remember, but perhaps in 1967 when Shri E. M. S. Namboodiripad was the Chief Minister of Kerala, something was mentioned in this House about St. Albert's College at Ernakulam. I think the police entered that college and beat the students there....

SHRI VALALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): The photograph of St. Thomas College had appeared in the papers.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: I do not know if the same police which Shri E. M. S. Namboodiripad had posted there in 1967 are taking

*Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission, the document was not treated as laid on the Table.

the same action in 1973; one does not know it. But this thing happened.

I do not want to go into these points; I want to concentrate on the main points made by the President in his Address, that is, the socio-economic measures which he has placed before us, the challenging task which he has placed before the country. I would like to confine myself to those challenging problems.

We have fought one of the biggest liberation wars in recent years. It is one of the historic battles we fought as a result of which Bangla Desh was born. In such liberation wars, the sacrifices are immense. But because perhaps the victory was so sure and so sudden that we have not been able to grasp the extent or magnitude of the sacrifices we made. I would like to place before the House the figure in monetary terms concerning the involvement of India in this liberation war of Bangla Desh. If you look to the budget papers, you will find that a provision of Rs. 200 crores was made for economic assistance to Bangla Desh upto the end of the financial year 1972-73. The grants and loans totalled together more than Rs. 200 crores. Besides these, expenditure on relief to refugees from Bangla Desh was, as was revealed in answer to a question, tentatively estimated at Rs. 323.04 crores. Besides this, we sent food stocks, grants, loans and other relief materials. All these come to more than Rs. 1,000 crores. If the figures of assistance for this year are included, the total may come to about Rs. 1500 crores.

I would like to submit this. If we could have created this additional wealth in terms of goods and services by our hard labour, the economic crisis or the price rises we see today would not have happened. We had the capacity to create this additional wealth. We have an industrial structure which is more sophisticated than many countries', a structure of which any country can be proud. But because some of our industrial capacity

remains utilised and there is question of power shortage, to which the President also made a mention in his Address, we could not reap the full benefit out of it. We were not able to put in more hard work and produce this additional wealth which we had to give to a friendly country, which we have to do in this world today for safeguarding our own values of democracy and secularism. For preserving these values, a sum of Rs. 1500 crores is a very little sacrifice so far as India is concerned. In our attempt to safeguard democracy, we have done our best. The drought condition immediately following a war added to our sufferings further.

When we look into these things, we have only to remind ourselves about the path we have chosen and the promises we have made to our people. We have chosen a path against the monopoly houses. Our path is to march towards socialism. Our promise is to remove regional imbalances. Our commitment to the 220 million people who live below the poverty line is that the alleviation of their condition must receive top priority. These are the priority tasks before us which the President has put forward in his Address. This is the programme before the people; this is the policy of our party and Government. Our programme is to effect a transformation from feudalism and capitalism to socialism through democracy and non-violence. This is one of the biggest experiments at socio-economic transformation envisaged in the sub-continent and in this we are achieving success after success.

It is no use telling us that we are falling. In such an attempt, there may be shortcomings and failures but we have to march ahead with confidence.

I was analysing the speech of the President. What is the non-capitalist way of development we have pursued? We have now control of the largest amount of credit. It comes to

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

about Rs. 10,000 crores. That was our programme. After the nationalisation of banks, insurance,—LIC—and the public lending institutions, the Government commands a credit control of Rs. 10,000 crores. This is an achievement which any nation, any country which thinks of having socialism, must be proud of. Unless we utilise these Rs. 10,000 crores of credit in the productive fields it will not give us good results, and with this instrument we can give a direction to rapid economic growths and we can put curbs on the growth of monopoly houses. We are trying to do that in all possible ways. Take the question of industrial licensing. The priority today is to increase production, and we find today that there is immense capital and there is no dearth of capital in this country. We have enough of funds because of the nationalisation of banks and the private lending institutions. Today you know the nationalised banks are overflowing with deposits of about Rs. 8,000 crores; a rate-war is going on to attract more business-houses. I think it needs a kind of rational approach so that we can invest all this credit in productive fields.

We have taken a major stride in bringing in more and more fields of production into the public sector, namely, a major part of transport and communications, power, coal, steel, heavy engineering, banking, insurance, external and internal trade, copper—all the means of production in this country where there is any possibility of exploiting the natural resources. In pursuit of our policy of socialist transformation of society in a peaceful and democratic manner, the State has taken over all the means of production, and today, it is in the commanding heights. I am happy to note today that the public sector investment has gone up to more than Rs. 12,000 crores. It is one of the magnificent achievements.

We had our shortcomings so far as the public sector is concerned. You

know that so far as the Congressmen are concerned and the Congress party is concerned and the Government is concerned, we have very often expressed our anxiety to improve the performance of the public sector, and today, I hope some major steps have been taken to improve the performance of the public sector. Sometimes I was thinking as to why all the public sector undertakings should not be given a kind of task, that this is the target of production for this year, 1973-74, and any public sector undertaking which completes the target will get a bonus if they have completed the target for the year. They would be given a little more autonomy so that they will be able to manage the resources and the raw materials so that they can achieve the target of production for which they would be given the responsibility. Why can we not plan to get at least 1000 crores of rupees annually now to the national exchequer from the Public Sector.

One of our main programmes was to curb monopolies, and these are the measures that we have taken to curb monopolies in this country. To increase production, land reform is one of our main programmes, and the President has also hinted in his Address on the progress that we are making so far as the land reforms are concerned. If I may take a little time, I can point out that about half a million hectares of surplus land have been distributed among the landless. This is not a small achievement. For instance, the State Governments have so far distributed 5.7 million hectares of Government land in the normal course through their revenue departments. In answer to a question, I was told that different State Governments have also distributed surplus land to the landless people. This is no mean achievement within a period of one or two years. This is the biggest achievement on right lines.

Therefore, when we want to criticise this party, and the Government or our leadership, we shall have to

Our leftist friends were advancing some arguments. What are the problems before the people of Andhra? Do they want more lands, more jobs? I tell you that I will be with the people of Andhra Pradesh if they take out a procession saying: we want five lakhs of jobs or ten lakhs of acres of surplus lands to be distributed, we shall be with the people of Andhra and fight with them. If any attempt is made to divert their attention from economic emancipation of the masses, that does not help the struggle for socialism. Fascism is that philosophy which wants to force

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore)
I find it extremely difficult to indulge in any serious debate on the basis of what is contained in the President's Address. Because most of the things it contains have been said so many times before. Of course much can be spoken about the points which should have been in the Address but are not there. For example if I may make a brief reference to paragraph 4 there is reference to the price of food articles but there is no appreciation or mention whatsoever of this biggest

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

problem which is affecting the common people in this country namely, the alarming rise in prices, which is not indicated here. They just complacently or cursorily refer to it as though it is something very normal and nothing to be worried about.

16.55 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

Then in the same paragraph an over-simplified, if I may say so, assurance has been given again that the wholesale trade in wheat will be taken over from the coming wheat marketing season. This will be followed by the take-over of wholesale trade in rice with "whole-hearted co-operation". But nobody has mentioned here whether it is such an easy matter, what are the preparations being made, what is the infrastructure being set up to take over this wholesale trade or a mere bald announcement will do. And as far as the co-operation of States is concerned—whole-hearted co-operation of surplus as well as deficit States—well it is common knowledge that there are several States which are not very happy about it at all and would like to resist it if possible and delay it if possible rather than give whole-hearted co-operation.

In paragraph 7, I am very brief because I want to deal with another matter, there is a reference to the new Industrial Licensing Policy—new in the sense that some clarifications were made. Here it is stated, 'Industrial Licensing Policy of curbing monopolies and the concentration of economic power'. Well, I am thankful that at least these words, these mantras, these shibboleths have found a place this time in the President's Address. In the 1972 President's Address they were conspicuous by their absence. Even the words were not there. In 1971 in the President's Address as I pointed out too at that time there was not a word about it. This time at least the mantram has been put in clarifying its Industrial Licensing Policy as 'indus-

trial Licensing Policy of curbing monopolies and the concentration of economic power'. But I would like to know from my friends opposite that if this policy when announced was really meant to curb the monopolists, why is it being welcomed by the monopolists? See, what the *Statesman* says in its editorial on the 6th February. The *Statesman* ownership I think is not in doubt. Everybody knows the consortium of companies, who are the proprietors of the *Statesman*—Tatas, Martin Burns and Andrew Yule and such like. What does this Paper say? It says 'with all the loopholes provided, the new policy cannot really be regarded as unduly restrictive. The enlargement of the core sector incorporating major groups and generic terms increase the avenues open to the larger houses'. This is how in two sentences one of the organs of the monopoly houses has summed up this new clarification of the Industrial Licensing Policy, which according to the President Address is meant to curb monopolies and the concentration of economic power.

There is nothing stated here not even a passing reference to another very alarming feature—devaluation of the rupee which is taking place due to its being linked with the pound sterling. Already 10 per cent devaluation has taken place because the pound has floated down. Pound has been allowed to float in relation to dollar, in relation to mark, in relation to yen. It has floated down 10 per cent within the last few months and because our Government has rung to the policy that the rupee must be kept tied to the pound sterling, there is a *de facto* devaluation which is going to throw our trade—import and export values—out of gear. There is no appreciation of it at all.

Then, there is no mention of the virtual collapse of the educational system, at least at the university level. All the major universities in the country at one time or other were closed down for long periods. There should be some appreciation of

it—instead of simply saying in paragraph 16 'realising the significance of education. Government has decided to take steps for programmes of educational re-construction.' What is this kind of thing? A serious crisis is there. Millions of young people are affected, the teachers are affected. There is not a State in this country which has not witnessed in recent weeks this mass scale discontent of teachers bursting out in various forms. Even today, I think, the spot-news says that about 1500 or 1600 Haryana teachers have again been arrested in Delhi. This happened in Punjab; this happened in Bihar; this happened in Kerala, in so many States, everywhere. There is no appreciation of it.

17 hrs.

Now, I have to say one thing here. Mr. Unnikrishnan made a very good speech, I must say. But it would have been better if he had not ventured into the field of trade unions, and the scale of priorities. I am afraid, I can never agree. I hope, he develops a little more experience in trade unions. The question of priority is not whether trade unions cling to a demand for bonus or give up a demand for bonus. Is that a matter which is holding up production? Is that a matter which is causing bottle-necks in the public sector which is dealt with here, in paragraph 9, at great length. The main priority question has been left out. Unnikrishnan may not be aware of it. I do not blame him. The President is a veteran trade unionist. It might have occurred to him, I do not know. But the Government is absolutely silent on the vital question of restructuring the whole of industrial relations machinery in this country. I was expecting something because it is a matter which has been under active consideration.

Planning Commission working at cross-purposes with each other on this matter. The Labour Ministry has produced a draft which is utterly outmoded, anti-labour, anti-democratic, and wants to cling to the old present system. The Planning Commission has produced a paper which at least compared with that of the Labour Ministry is much more sensible and progressive. It tries to base the idea on trade union recognition, solving the question of multiplicity of trade unions through the democratic method by a secret ballot. The Planning Commission has accepted it. But the Labour Ministry says no.

Then, collective bargaining instead of compulsory arbitration, putting an end to third party interference in industrial disputes and letting the employers and workers talk it out across the table, the workers' participation in management at least in the public sector, the right to strike, not that they must go on strike every day, all these things have been discussed for months together. But if attempts are made legally, statutorily, to encroach upon the right to strike, you are not going to improve things and the production bottleneck will never be overcome.

We want also that the public sector should work properly. We are annoyed because crores of rupees of public money that have been put in the public sector is not yielding proper results, not because Mr. Piloo Mody would like it to be denationalised, but because it is being mismanaged. The core of this question is the question of industrial relations. The President's Address simply indulges in some homilies or sermons to managers and workmen alike that you must learn to discharge your responsibilities and that you should not allow trade union rivalries to prevent you fulfilling your historical role.

For the last one year, it is being debated with the employers, with the trade unions, and we find to our surprise, the Labour Ministry and the

'What is this? Let us be practical; let us get down to brass tacks. Everybody knows it. The Ministers in-charge of economic Ministries know

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

it very well. They have to come to grapple with the problem that a new system of industrial relations has to be evolved and that the old system of industrial relations has to go lock stock and barrel. Not even an indication of this not even a bare mention of this is there in the President's Address.

Now, I come to the main contention which I wish to make. I wish to put in a little different perspective some of the events which have been referred to already and which are taking place in our country today, disturbing, alarming, disquieting, dangerous events with dangerous portents for the future if I may say so and in a proper perspective of the international situation also—the two are not entirely unrelated to each other.

In the President's Address—here also in the same kind of moral sermonizing attitude—it is said

We are happy that the long delayed peace agreement in Vietnam has been concluded and that the terrible war that raged for a whole generation has ended.

Of course pacifists (Christians, Quakers and everybody are happy and so are we.

SHRI PILOO MODY Even I am happy.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Even Mr Mody is happy because if the war had continued much longer, the Americans would have been in a real soup.

What I wish to say is that the biggest event of international significance in recent years is this liquidation of this hot bed of war in South East Asia. Liquidation of this hot bed of American aggression in Vietnam. This is not an ordinary matter. It is completely played down in the President's Address. It is not merely a question of peace returning to the people of Vietnam and Laos. It is something

much more than that. Here is an opportunity now that the whole balance of forces in South East Asia can shift decisively in favour of the forces of national liberation and peace. But for that, the other countries of this region have also to be firm against all neo-colonialist and imperialist manoeuvres and intrigues. This opportunity has come, but I regret to find that the Government of India, in recent weeks, is not living up to the traditions which it had itself set in 1971 during the traumatic experience of the Bangladesh liberation war. We all felt proud at that time. But now, in recent weeks, what has happened. I want to know. At Bidhan Nagar, at the annual session of the Congress in Calcutta my friend, Mr Priya Ranjan Das Munshi, asked an innocent question as to when the Resolution on Vietnam is condemning the atrocities committed on the Vietnamese people why were they hesitating to put in one word in the Resolution as to who was committing those atrocities. Up to the end that word was not put in—the name of the country, the power was not named and a reply was given to Mr Munshi. I read it in the papers somebody replied saying 'What is the need to mention as to who it is when everybody knows about it?' That was the first straw in the wind.

In recent weeks there has been this attempt beginning with what the *New York Times* described as Sardar Swaran Singh's 'Indian love call' to certain recent things which we do not like at all. I congratulate the Prime Minister on the speech she made in that One Asia Conference. What was wrong with it, I want to know? What was there which any self-respecting Indian should go back on? She asked whether if the people of Vietnam had been Europeans, had belonged to the white race the same kind of indiscriminate massacre and bombing would have been allowed for so many years, and the people in Washington were so annoyed, so angry, that they accused the Prime Minister of indulging in racialism. This speech of hers did not

fit in with that love call which has been issued earlier. That was the trouble.

I would just remind you that, in 1965, when the then Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, had made a very mild criticism of the United States policy in Vietnam, the then President Mr Lyndon Johnson had the temerity to cancel the invitation which had been given to Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri to visit the United States of America. These are the same people. Do not forget that.

The Prime Minister of a small country like Sweden, Mr Olaf Palme had come out boldly against the Americans for what they had been doing in Vietnam, and the result is that Mr Nixon has ordered that neither should any American Ambassador remain in Stockholm nor should any Swedish Ambassador be entertained in Washington. These are the gentlemen you are dealing with. For eight months they had allowed this embassy here to go untenanted in order to show their displeasure. Now Mr Patrick Moynihan has arrived yesterday with all sorts of sweet words for us.

Therefore we must understand that the victory of Bangladesh and the victory now of the Vietnamese people is a victory which must be utilised by us and by other countries and peoples of this region to press forward more vigorously against these forces of imperialism and neo-colonialism and not try to retreat or patch up or make up with them.

There is a grave danger of President Nixon's strategy after this Vietnam defeat—now converting itself on to politico-economic lines in this area. The Prime Minister in that speech in the One Asia Assembly has said that for many nations all over the world, peace only means war by other means. I congratulate her. It is the truth of history and now, what is likely to happen? Sheikh Mujib has already highlighted in many of his speeches which are appearing every day during his election campaign the efforts which

are being made by the Indian Government and the domestic reactionaries to provoke in Bangla Desh hostility against India to disrupt the friendship between India and Bangla Desh—he is very outspoken about it—it is important to see that on this subcontinent Indo-Bangla Desh hostility Indo-Pakistan hostility Pakistan-Bangladesh hostility are not allowed to die down and are kept alive that the flame should be kept and fanned up. This is the new strategy which is being employed by the reactionary forces. Therefore in this background I will just make a passing reference to this prisoners-of-war issue. I know it is a complicated issue. It is a delicate issue and one should be cautious in discussing it.

I did some months ago raise the question of prisoners-of-war in this House that we should be very careful to see that in terms of the Geneva Convention and in terms of international law we are not put in a position which may be distorted nationally and internationally to be used against us to put us as it were, on the wrong foot. Now this prisoners-of-war issue has been made has been blown up into a big international issue. I would not refer to what happened yesterday in London in the High Commission. But all these things, if you read—I do not know whether the Members had the time to read some of the speeches made by the Members of the Conservative Party in the House of Commons on yesterday's incidents—if you read them you will find that an attempt is being made to establish India throughout the world as a power which is unjustifiably and obstinately refusing to release these prisoners-of-war. We know what the position is. I do not wish to repeat the whole thing. We cannot act in this matter without the concurrence of Bangla Desh. But I will even then appeal to the Prime Minister. She has taken a good initiative and we have recently released—I forget the number—a number of sick and wounded POWs who were taken on the eastern front. It is a good gesture to show that we have no ill-motives behind it. But it

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

is not enough. It is becoming a point of tension, serious tension against India. It is being utilised against India and, therefore, I would suggest in all humility that at least after the end of the Bangla Desh elections which are almost at hand—they will be over in a few days—after that, at least, India should exercise her initiative and utilise her friendly offices to see whether at least it is possible that all those prisoners who are not accused of by the Bangla Desh Government with specific war crimes or whom they intend to put on trial, barring those people, whether ways and means can be found for returning the rest. Otherwise, this question may assume very serious proportions to our disadvantage.

Having said that I say that it is in this concrete specific background which is developing in South-East Asia and in this sub-continent, after the events of Bangla Desh and Vietnam now inevitable attempts will be made by Nixon and his followers to find new grounds where they can carry out their political and economic manoeuvres. It is against this background we have to judge this wave of disturbances and agitations which are being engineered in various States of our country. If this was as a matter of time, I would not put the question in this way. I would say perhaps it is an accident of history or a coincidence—Assam, then the communal riots in Uttar Pradesh, then the atrocities committed on Harijans in various villages, then the events in Andhra Pradesh, then the events recently in Orissa and West Bengal which are all happening one after the other within a few weeks, that it is a matter of coincidence. But, I am afraid—I cannot accept such an easy analysis—it is a new phenomenon of agitations and disturbances seizing upon divisive issues. The core of the matter is that divisive issues, whether they are linguistic or regional or whether they are communal, these are being seized upon in a pre-

planned way to create friction, to create fratricidal strife, to create diversion in the country, away from the question of democratic advance for radical reforms, and so on.

Admittedly, the people have got genuine discontent, genuine grievances. There is no doubt about it. And, for that also, Sir, the Government's policies are largely responsible.

But, taking advantage of those grievances and those discontents, certain reactionary forces are trying to whip up chauvinistic passions of the worst kind and to indulge in fratricidal clashes and to launch violent orgies. This is the essence of the new situation. There is no mention there is no sign of any awareness of it in the President's Address.

I say Sir, that the basic unity of the country is being threatened if this thing is allowed to continue.

My party does not hold that there is something sacred or sacrosanct about all the existing State boundaries. We have never held this view. If some boundary may have to be reorganised here and there,—if it is necessary in the interest of the development either the regional development or the linguistic and cultural rights the development of some people, some community, some tribal people—if it is required, it must be done. The main purpose behind it would be to bring about greater unity,—greater unity of the Indian family,—unity in diversity, so that no section of people feel,—or justifiably feel,—that they are being suppressed either linguistically or culturally or economically. So, from that standpoint if it is necessary, it can be done.

My friend Mr Gopalan waxed eloquent here about the backwardness of Telengana and Rayalaseema. He is quite right. But the only thing he omitted to mention was that the Centre of this movement, this so-called movement which is going on, is neither Rayalaseema nor Telengana. The

centre of the movement is the four Circular districts there. Is that a backward area—an area which is dominated by the richest landlords of Andhra Pradesh? That is the area where all the maximum trouble is going on. Therefore, this re-drawing of boundaries in the genuine interest of the people has nothing in common with the cries which are being raised now there.

When the time comes, on another occasion, I will quote chapter and verse, I have all the material with me, of the statements and the public speeches, everything, made by various people,—cries of South against North crises of Independent Andhra. What has this in common with the question of doing justice to some area which may be underdeveloped? Where is it going? Where is it being taken to, this calculated frenzy, which is being aroused by the biggest landlords of the richest part of Andhra? That question has to be answered by my friend, Mr Gopalan also.

A few years ago, names like Nagaland, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur State etc did not figure on the map of India. The formation of these areas and these States, in our opinion was long overdue and was delayed. It should have been done much earlier. But, at that time, my friend, Mr Vajpayee was virulent about this. He said, it is breaking up the unity of India, our border our security, everything will be threatened, you are fragmenting the whole border. But, those people in the hill areas, on the eastern border, feel that they are linguistically, culturally, economically under-developed. They have a feeling of frustration. They wanted their own areas, their own State. That promotes greater unity and that does not promote disunity. But today, Mr. Vajpayee's party, says this. I have read the report of the Study Team which the Jan Sangh sent there. I have got that with me in my file. What have they come

back and suggested? Suddenly now they say, 50 States can be formed in India. On what basis? I would like to know. Then, Sir, this movement cannot be supported only for this reason that this particular movement at this particular time is a divisive reactionary movement being led by reactionaries. Don't tell me that all the thousands of people are taking part in it so how can it be reactionary. Many reactionary movements if they seize on these issues can mobilise people for the time being and even then I will say the overwhelming majority of the poor people the agricultural labourers and the industrial workers are not with this movement in Andhra. I will give proof of how they are standing and fighting against this. But I would say the ruling Congress party and the Government of India are following a disastrous policy of drift and appeasement. Yesterday there was a big hulla gulla about the Prime Minister having referred in some speech to Opposition parties being anti-national and so on. I have also read it in the newspapers. I think she made a speech somewhere and was referring to the happenings in Andhra. In that connection she was reported in the press at least, rightly or wrongly, as saying that the parties of the Opposition are indulging in anti-national activities. Now, Sir, when she publicly accuses the Opposition

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) You are a good apologist for the Prime Minister.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Since there has not been any contradiction I am taking that press report as it is. When the Prime Minister publicly accuses the Opposition

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS, MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF SPACE (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): I did not contradict this statement. As I have said time and again in the House

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

if I were to, take notice of all the wrong reports, I would be issuing contradictions practically every hour of the day.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You could have explained yourself in the House.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Mr. Mishra would you please like to listen to the tape as to how many people were shouting and how loudly. When there is that kind of noise I cannot get up.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Madam, I am on a different point. Even if I give you the benefit of the doubt that you did not say it I am asking why she forgets to mention her own party-men; those of them who have played the role of arch-incendiaries.... (Interruptions).

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I am sorry, to interrupt. I hope, Sir, I am not taking the Hon'ble Member's time. I did not mention any party by name and when I spoke about the agitation I did say that I was sorry that some of my own people have also participated. So, Mr. Gupta, I am very sorry but there is no basis for all your remarks.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: But just being sorry will not do.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I am not sorry for what I said. I am sorry that you are expressing wrong views here on the basis of wrong report.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: May I suggest that you ask yourself this question as to why the massive majority which the Congress won in Andhra not so long ago has now turned into this massive resignations by MLAs and MPs from your party. That question should bother the party. (Interruptions) Mr. Nahata, I am well aware of the fact that there are Congressmen in Andhra who have

courageously stood up against this wave of terror and chauvinism. But my charge is that the Government of India is letting down those Congressmen by trying to appease these other people. One reason is you have welcomed back with open arms into your party all sorts of ex-Syndicate people and even ex-Swatanterite, Prof. Ranga, has become member of your party. (Interruptions) He is one of the great leaders of this great movement there. Why did you not turn him out of your party? Why don't you publicly expel him from your party?

I am saying that by leaving the issue open as they have done and by Government's saying that they have an open mind on the subject and by not taking a firm stand Government are encouraging these elements to stoke the fires high, and I would say that they are letting down and disappointing those Congressmen who have, in spite of difficulties tried to stand up in Andhra against this mad wave of chauvinism.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: They are in Hyderabad.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: My hon. friend would be in Hyderabad too. If he is also told every day that his house will be burnt and his family will be molested, he would also be there in Hyderabad. I shall quote my hon. friend Shri G. Viswanathan also when the time comes and point out what he said in Vijayawada.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: Let him quote it right now.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I shall quote it at the appropriate time.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I hope he will quote also Shrimati Lakshmikantham's statement.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The game of reaction must be seen. It is a political issue. Pitting Assamese against non-Assamese...

SHRIMATI T LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khammam) Let him not fiddle when the country is burning

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Oriyas against Bengalis, and even Andhra against the people of Telengana is going on. I know that speeches are being made in the Andhra region where people are being told about what is allegedly happening to Andhra people living in Hyderabad and other places, and what is being done to them, that they are being molested, their women are being molested and so on. It is this type of horrid thing which is being stoked up. When the battle for linguistic reorganisation of States took place years ago one noble feature of it was that the fight was, of course in many places against the Government and the police but nowhere either in Maharashtra or Andhra Pradesh or Kerala or any where also where people fought to reorganise their States on linguistic lines, did it arouse feelings of hatred against each other.

SHRI PILOO MODY Nonsense

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA But what is happening now? There are communal atrocities whenever possible against Muslims. I have here a letter which I received only today, which is signed by so many people they are all Harijans from Malki Mohammedpuram in Eluru taluk in West Godavari district and my hon friends can read it. There they will find is being done to the Harijans in the villages generally by these people who are fighting for separation. They are committing this manner of atrocities upon the Harijans the poor Harijans, there in the villages of Godavari. They are specialising in this kind of thing.

SHRI PILOO MODY I deny that completely

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) Who is he to deny it?

AN HON MEMBER Those are just dumb impressions there

SHRI PILOO MODY It is absolute nonsense. It is done by the CRP.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA I quite agree that this battle can be fought only politically with courage and determination. It cannot be fought simply by mobilising police or by relying on guns and bullets. That is true. I agree that if the CRP commits atrocities and excesses anywhere if the CRP indulges in molestation of women anywhere, it is condemnable and it should be inquired into. But I do not think that it even women MLAs are molested as they were in Kakinada the other day by these great men who were leading this movement. One woman MLA had her saree stripped off. That is not condemned in this House, they are only condemning the CRP. I say that we must condemn both sides. What are they doing there? Have they got any sense of decency left? If there was then this kind of thing would not have happened. (Interruptions) I would like to tell my hon friend Shri Shyamnandan Mishra that I happen to be the President of the South-Eastern Railwaymen's Union whose line extends up to Visakhapatnam. I cannot defend those people who had locked up innocent cabinmen of the railways in the cabin from outside and burnt them alive. What have they done? This is the way the movement is being carried on. And yet people talk only about the CRP. Certainly condemn the CRP for any atrocities and excesses that they commit. But what is going on the other side? This kind of movement is being put forward as a great democratic movement and a democratic demand.

In conclusion I would just say that on no account at present in today's context and conditions should this demand be conceded and be surrendered to, because it would let loose a chain reaction in various States of the country which it will be impossible to handle.

SHRI PILOO MODY: What chain reaction? He himself had admitted that it would be a good thing ..

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: This is an entirely disruptive and reactionary movement

SHRI PILOO MODY: What he is saying is that only movements which he leads should be supported

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Yes, I know. We have seen many movements. (Interruptions)

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: When it comes from the north-east, it is for unity. When it comes from the south, it is for disruption

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Do not bring in the question of north and south here (Interruptions). I will quote what Shri Viswanathan has said about north and south

SHRI PILOO MODY: Shri Indrajit Gupta is still hoping to lead a movement in this country. We do not want to shatter his hope. Let him continue to hope. He may still lead a movement.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I do not lead a movement with ladies moving about in cars wearing expensive jewels and silk sarees (Interruptions). That is why you cannot rally the agricultural labourers (Interruptions)

This gentleman, Shri Latchanna, was exposed by me in this House months ago when he said 'after we have bifurcated Andhra, we will further bifurcate the Rayalaseema area from it'. So it is not bifurcate, but trifurcate. That is the real move behind Shri Piloo Mody's party there—Balkanize the country. Balkanizing the country is what your American masters want

SHRI PILOO MODY: When Shri Vajpayee was talking about Nagaland, it was not Balkanization

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He was opposed to it. Now he has changed.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: For you, it was all-right.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Each case must be considered on its merits. I agree. Consider this case on its merits and explain to me how the demand led by these four Circar districts is justified. Are they under-developed? Are they poor? Are they exploited? Are they discriminated against? If you ask these questions

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: They are being treated as second-class citizens in their own capital

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: If you ask these questions, they say 'We are treated as second-class citizens, therefore, we must break up the State'. I hope the people of Telangana will also ponder over this development. I would request my friends from Telangana who were complaining that the Andhras always wanted to suppress and exploit them, that they should ponder over this. (Interruptions)

श्री जाबवत घोट (नागपुर) 'आप वहा जा कर देखिये कि क्या हालत है । यहा जैते बैठे सरकार पद कर अपने विचार मत बनाइये । वहा आन्दोलनकारियों ने रेलवे कर्मचारियों को टाय कर, सड़का कर मारा आप इस को ही रखते हैं । वहा पर मासूम बच्चों को सी घार पी किस दुरी तरह से पीट रही है, इस को भी देखिये ।

सभापति महोदय . अब आप बैठ जाइये ।

SHRI JAMBUWANT DHOTE: He is yielding

सभापति महोदय . यह उचित नहीं है । यह कोई बाजार नहीं है । आप समझदार आदमी हैं, आप को ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिये । आप यहाँ से नहीं जायेंगे ।

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त उन का कोई दोष
नहीं है, मैंने उन की बुलावा था।

MR CHAIRMAN Shri Gupta will now conclude.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Anyway, I have actually finished. All I wished to focus attention on was to this that this development which is taking place at this particular time, in the context of the international developments all around our country, should be kept in mind and firm political measures taken to see that our country's unity and security are safeguarded.

PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) Mr Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the motion of thanks presented to this House by my hon party colleague Shri R. K. Sinha. The President's Address is now before the House and it highlights some of the important achievements made by the country during the recent one year. I am not prepared to accept that this should be a detailed account. It cannot be a substitute for the various reports nor can it be a substitute for the entire policy statement of the Government of India. It is a major speech which gives us in a nutshell the guidelines that the country is to follow, and it highlights the successes of the country in various fields. It is important to view this Address in that context.

Mr Indrajit Gupta has pointed out so many shortcomings in this Address. He said that so many things had not been said. For this there is the budget, there are the annual reports of the Ministries, there are major occasions for making important policy speeches on the floor of this House by the important Ministers in the days to come and those things can be pointed out at that time.

What I want to bring to your notice here is that the President's speech has rightly appealed us to look at some of the important achievements

and some of the important ballmarks of our policy that have got acclaim and world wide praise. We have in the field of foreign affairs acclaimed and appreciated the agreement between China and Japan. In this very speech the President has made a reference to the end of the Viet Nam war. It is no use growing eloquent on the brutalities and things of that type. What is the aim? Is it the war that we are going to denounce or are we to appreciate peace? Since the President has referred to peace, peace is the most important achievement on the Asian sub-continent today. Just as the Sino-Japanese agreement is an important development. Similarly we have also acclaimed here the fact of the British entry into the European Economic Market.

We have also been given a good account of what is happening on the African continent and similarly what is going on in the other parts of the world. So, in the field of foreign policy we have a nice resume of the highlights and our achievements.

The Prime Minister has been to Nepal a friendly country. The Minister of External Affairs, Shri Swaran Singh has been to Japan. All these things show that we have created enough goodwill in the field of domestic affairs, the achievements have been properly highlighted. There is a reference to the workers' participation. Our friends here are very fond of saying that the prices have risen that these things have happened, and ask "What has the Government done?" I had an occasion recently to talk to a few friends in Bombay and there many people posed the same question as to what had happened the wages are low but the prices are very high. They asked what the achievement of the Government was. Then one worker stood up and said, "This is the achievement of the Government formerly when the workers wanted to talk to the head of the management, or the factory manager, there was no time and there

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

was no occasion for him; months passed and years passed but the requests were never entertained. But now, if there is a demand a slight hint that the worker wants to see the manager, the manager says that he will go and see him and then go home. The worker can sit in his room." This is the point. The worker has got a sense of achievement. He has got the satisfaction of being heard. (Interruption). Mr. Piloo Mody may be an important man. But the poor worker in this country, under the policy and programme of our party, has got his voice heard. The voice of wage-earner, the voice of the ordinary worker who tills the land or who runs the factory with his dirty hands and soiled clothes is heard by the white-collared man, by a man who draws a fat salary. That is a significant thing and a world of achievement that we have made in this country.

Similarly there is reference to planning, planning for the backward areas. We have had planning even in the past but now attention has been diverted to those regions of the country where the development has not taken place.

May I ask the question: who are the enemies of development? Those who launch agitations to divert the attention of the public from the real issues are the enemies. The real issue before the Indian masses today is earning a living wage; it is an economic question. It is not a political question.

The approach document to the Fifth Plan is before us and the President has rightly said that the Fifth Lok Sabha would have the opportunity to give to the country the Fifth Plan. Similarly there are other things which have been highlighted.

The most important thing before the country today, which is the subject of hot discussion and which is rousing passions is the question of Andhra Pradesh. I want to pose to simple problem before the House. Why did not leaders of the Jana Sangh, Swa-

tantra and the Cong. (O) demand reorganisation of India when they were in power in Madhya Pradesh and in Uttar Pradesh in the years 1967, 1968 and 1969? Why did not they think then that smaller States would be helpful for the development of the country? Why do they want to bifurcate Andhra now? Is it because the movement for bifurcation is launched by vested interests? I want to refer to one important fact. The call for the first Vijayawada bandh was given by and also published by the Chamber of Commerce there. It was not launched or organised nor was the call for it given by the ordinary people, ordinary labourers. When it suits them, Jana Sangh raised the demand for Maha Punjab. One of their MLAs started a fast in the temple at Amritsar for this movement saying that the defence of Western India lies in Maha Punjab. Where does the Defence of India go now? I ask, where does the defence of India disappear when we want bifurcation of Andhra? It is not a question of dividing Punjab or Andhra. It is the quest for power. They want to capture power. If there is any sense in their argument that small States would be better for developing the backward region, one should remember that there are 225 districts in this country which have been identified as backward, districts by the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Industrial Development. Subsidies are given and licenses are issued for industries in these districts, so that more industries could be located there. The Jana Sangh was thinking of Akhand Bharat at one time extending from Capecomorin to Kashmir and from Himalayas in the east to the Himalayas in the west. They are now thinking of the division of India into 50 States. They were the votaries of unitary form of Government, who said that there should be one language and one culture for entire India. They are now claiming that Andhra must be divided and this must be divided and that must be divided. The point is that if they get power they would call for a Maha Punjab because the

communal colour of the population would give them certain advantages. But they have been liquidated in the same Punjab in which they were Ministers at one time. If it suits them they will call for a break up of Andhra Pradesh and launch movement in other parts of the country.

Shri A. K. Gopalan was waxing eloquent about literacy and linguistic connotations of the world 'violence'. Does he know that violence starts from the mind? It is the philosophy of violence which that buses would be burnt. Innocent persons, man women and children would suffer. Reference has been made by those leaders who condemned butchery. They would be butchered again because violence starts from their mind and from their hearts because that is the process which they are going to initiate for the country. They are the followers of Chairman Mao who say that the real power comes out of the barrel of the gun. Let loose the barrel of the gun and you destroy the philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi.

Is this the way to deal with it? I tell you what great harm is being done. For one railway line that is being dismantled in Andhra Pradesh, for one train that is being looted in Andhra Pradesh, for one bus that is being burnt in Andhra Pradesh, there are hundreds and thousands and lakhs of people waiting in the snow-bound peaks of Ladakh and Himachal Pradesh, in the desert areas of Rajasthan, in the backward areas like Basti in U.P., for a railway line, for a train, for a bus, for a metalled road. And these people are Indians who must have a share in the national resources for their development. They want to share development. But these miscreants in Andhra Pradesh who masquerade as the people who want to bifurcate Andhra Pradesh set fire to railway lines, trains, buses and telephones. Do you remember that for one frown on your face, for one element of anger in your heart, there are thousands of tears ready to be wiped

out from the villages of India. They are the people who are waiting that they should be heard, they should be listened, and they are the people who want trains, buses and metalled roads. Yet there is this orgy of violence organised by the reactionary parties to put the country back in point of development, in point of economy. They are the enemies of development; they are the enemies of the defence of India.

Don't forget that if you burn something here in the name of one thing or the other, whether it is Andhra Pradesh or it is Madhya Pradesh or it is West Bengal or it is Kerala, you are doing injustice to the millions of innocent Indians who are waiting for the signs of development to approach them. There are people who are still away from an era of development. These agitators are preventing the dawn of hopes for millions of these people.

These are the agitators who want to reorganise India. There is a call for second States' Reorganisation Commission. What for? So that it is easy for them to capture power, so that it is easy for them to halt the process of democratic transformation launched by our Prime Minister for the whole country. They do not want that the poor man should be heard; they do not want that the labourer should be heard; they do not want that they should get a bus, a metalled road, or any such thing. All that they want is, after 10 years, another reorganisation commission and then another reorganisation commission so that they have a chance to start fasts in temples where the police may not be allowed to enter, so that the passions for religion, language, caste or creed may be whipped up to divert the attention of the people of India from the real issues of economic development, of social transformation and of democratic processes.

I want to emphasize with all the emphasis at my command that any set-back to the development of India.

whether it takes place in Andhra Pradesh or in any other part of the country, is an act of treason against the entire State; it is a fraud committed on the millions of innocent people who are waiting for the signs of development to come near them. Secondly, it is something like casting an insult or casting a slur on the fair name of those soldiers who have died for the defence of mother-lands whether it is in Bangladesh or in war in China. Do you remember those brave people?

The people of Andhra Pradesh, I hope, will listen and see reason and start a process of putting an end to this violence. Let them have faith in the leader of our destiny, the Prime Minister of India, and come to the negotiating table. After all, what are we demanding? We simply request them to stop this *bandh* business which is on the call of big business houses, vested interests, feudal lords, who want to put a halt to the march of the vehicle of democratic progress. They should stop violence and come to a point of negotiation. It is not whether Andhra Pradesh is bifurcated or remains united. It is India which is going to lose. There are millions of people in the army who are not thinking of Andhra Pradesh or Assam or Kerala. They are ready to give their blood for the defence of motherland, for the continued assurance for the development of the country, so that mother-land thrives. If mother-land lives, the country gets on to the path of progress and development on an even keel. It is they who are making us survive. Otherwise, these agitators, these anti-social elements, these reactionary parties, will let loose such an atmosphere of violence that we all will be submerged. When these soldiers are defending our motherland, their children, mothers and wives are in the villages where no development has taken place. Now defence is there calling us, development is there calling us and not reorganisation of States or reorganisation of districts to suit Mr. Vajpayee or the RSS brigades which

are marching in the coastal areas and other areas of Andhra Pradesh. I would request the Home Minister and the Prime Minister to see that either all those forces condemn the orgy of violence or strict legal action is taken against them, so that an honest man, MLA or even an ordinary worker is assured of safety, is assured of the honour that he is entitled to in the free Republic of India. Today the house of the Deputy Leader is burnt; tomorrow the effigy of the Prime Minister may be burnt; the day after tomorrow there may be some other incident of violence. They are adding disgrace to the fair name of our country. We are proud products, proud advocates and protagonists of mother India, mother culture and mother tongue. We should remember that, by insulting one woman, we are doing a great harm to our country. If they are true to the soil on which they live, on which they thrive, to the water which they drink, the bread which they eat—then they should see that the country must march forward on the path of development and the sectarian issues which are whipped up in order to divert attention are relegated to the background.

I want to pose one question to those people who are giving calls for *bandh*. How many *bandhs* were there when Himachal Pradesh attained Statehood? Not even a single *bandh* was there. How many *bandhs* were there when Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura attained Statehood? Not even a single *bandh* was there. The people of those areas, by Constitutional and peaceful means, brought to the Government of India their pressing demands and they got what they desired. The path of violence is a self-destructive path; it will not lead you, my dear friends, to power; it will lead you to destruction. and in, this process you will do incalculable harm to yourselves. Therefore, let us realise that the President's Address gives us a warning and also gives us hope that the path of peaceful negotiation is the path which will be

beneficial to Andhra, Mysore, Himachal Pradesh, Assam, or any State; it does not matter whether the State is big or small. Let us all live in the same country and I hope that the President's Address will have a salubrious effect on the forces of reaction and destruction.

MR CHAIRMAN. Mr Shamim He is not here

Mr P C Mavalankar He is also not here

Mr. Satyanarayan Rao He is also not present. There is nobody to speak on behalf of the Opposition

Shri Jambuwani Dhote rose

MR. CHAIRMAN All right You can speak. Mr Dhote

श्री जाम्बुवत धोटे (नागपुर) सभापति महोदय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद का जो प्रस्ताव प्राया है और उसी सिलसिले में जो भी विचार इस सदन में प्राये है, वे आपने सुने। आज तो हमारा प्रजातन्त्र ही खतरे में है। आज हमारे देश में कांग्रेस पार्टी के स्थान पर कोई आल्टरनेटिव पार्टी नहीं है और कोई दूसरी ऐसी आल्टरनेटिव पार्टी न होने की वजह से इस देश में प्रजातन्त्र को बनाकर रखने की जिम्मेदारी खास तौर पर कांग्रेस पक्ष के ऊपर आती है। सरकारी पक्ष के ऊपर यह जिम्मेदारी आती है। प्रश्न यह है कि आज सरकार और सरकारी पक्ष प्रजातन्त्र बनाकर रखने में कहा तक कामवाक हो रहे हैं। सरकार का हर कार्य प्रजातन्त्र तोड़ने के लिए लोगों को मजबूर करता है। हर बात हिंसा और अहिंसा के बावजूद में बिछाने की कोशिश की जाती

है। हिंसा और अहिंसा की परिभाषा क्या होनी चाहिए, यह पहले तय होना चाहिए। आज हमारे देश में जो लोग मारे गए हैं वह आन्दोलनकारियों ने मारे हैं या पुलिस ने मारे हैं? आन्दोलनकारियों के जरिए में जो कुछ थोड़े से लोग मारे गए होंगे उनसे कम से कम हजार गुना लोग हम देश में पुलिस के जरिए गोलियों से भून दिए गए हैं। तो हिंसा पुलिस करती है या जनता करती है—इस बात को समझने का समय आ गया है। आज हम देखते हैं कि हिंसक इस देश की पुलिस है, हिंसक इस देश की मिलिट्री है। जनता यदि अहिंसक आन्दोलन करती है, अपनी धाँधों को लेकर वह आगे बढ़ती है तो उसको डके दिखाये जाते हैं और गोलियाँ दिखाई जाती हैं। आंध्र का सवाल लीजिए, तेलंगाना का सवाल लीजिए, बिदर का सवाल लीजिए या कोई भी सवाल लीजिए, हमारे देश में केवल आंध्र ही प्रश्न है ऐसा जिन लोगों का कहना होगा वह मूर्खों के नन्दन वन में बसर करते हैं। हमारे देश में केवल आंध्र प्रश्न ही नहीं है। हमारे देश में भाषा का प्रश्न है, हमारे देश में भ.व. नाथो का प्रश्न है और हमारे देश में पूरे देश के रिआर्गनाइजेशन का भी प्रश्न है। ऐसी अवस्था में कुछ लोगों ने मार्क्स की थार किताबें पढ़ ली, या लेनिन की कामेंड्स पढ़ ली और अपने को प्रोप्रेसिव समझ लिया।

सभापति महोदय ऐसा शब्द आपको नहीं इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए। आपने कहा है मर्ख-नन्दन।

श्री जाम्बुवत घोट यह किसी का नाम नहीं है । नन्दन वन का अर्थ है बागीचा । स्वर्ग में जो बागीचा है उसका नाम है नन्दन वन । यह अन्तर्पार्लमेन्टरी नहीं है ।

सभापति महोदय : आप बोलिए । हम ममज्ञ रहते हैं क्या पार्लमेन्टरी है, क्या अन्तर्पार्लमेन्टरी है । मूर्खनन्दन आपने कहा है । आप बोलिए ।

श्री जाम्बुवत घोट तो मैं कह रहा था कि कुछ मार्क्स की किताबें पढ़ ली, कुरु वेनिन की कामेट्स पढ़ ली और निताबों में आन्दोलन बिठाने लगे तो, यह तोमाणा होता है । लेकिन भावना भी सबसे बड़ी चीज होती है । हमारे देश में कई प्रश्न हैं । आंध्र तेलगाना और विदर्भ का प्रश्न आगे आ रहा है । क्या वहाँ की जनता और वहाँ के कार्यकर्ता अर्थशास्त्र नहीं समझते हैं ? छोटी एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव यूनिट्स

इस देश को बड़ा कर सकती हैं । लेकिन आज केन्द्र बसों राज्य सरकार—ऐसी अवस्था हमारे सामने खड़ी हो रही है । यदि यनिटरी फार्म और गवर्नमेन्ट हमारे यहाँ होती तो छोटी-छोटी एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव यूनिट्स और छोटे-छोटे प्रान्त बनाने की जरूरत नहीं होती लेकिन हमारे यहाँ तो फेडरल सिस्टम और गवर्नमेन्ट है । ऐसी अवस्था में इस देश में छोटे-छोटे प्रान्त बनाना, देश की फिर से पुनर्रचना करना बहुत जरूरी है । मिमाल के तौर पर देखिये ।

सभापति महोदय : आप अपना भाषण कल जारी रखियेगा ।

The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18 01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Pleen of the Clock on Thursday February 22, 1973/Phalgun 3, 1891 Saka)